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fishing. Go through sand. Or mud. Climb a steep, snow-covered hill. Your

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hard as it plays. Add a snow plow, and it will clear your driveway fast. Pushyou can't do. And because it's so ver-

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satile it holds its value as few vehi- KAISER Jeep CORPORATION

## New idea in sports cars. 'Ieep' Tuxedo Park Mark IV with 4-wheel drive.



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Remember this when a volunteer calls for your Heart Fund gift:

More will LIVE the more you GIVE...
HEART FUND

## TIME LISTINGS

## TELEVISION

Wednesday, January 20
THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION (NBC
and CBS, 10 a.m. to end; ABC, 10:30
a.m. to end).º Continuous coverage of
the ecremonies. Highlights will be shown
on NBC, 7:30-8 p.m., and ABC, 10:30-11
p.m. Also, coverage of the four inaugural
balls (NBC, 11:15 p.m.-1 a.m.; CBS,
11:15 p.m. and individual).

11:15 p.m.-midnight).
WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT THE MOVIES
(NBC, 8-11 p.m.). Yul Brynner, Maria
Schell and Claire Bloom in Dostoevsky's
The Brothers Karamazov (1958). Color.

Friday, January 22 F.D.R. (ABC, 9:30-10 p.m.). Roosevelt becomes a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1932.

Saturday, January 23
THE KING FAMILY (ABC, 7:30-8:30
p.m.). Première of a new music bour featuring the six singing King sisters and
30 other singing members of their family.
SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE MOVIES (INS.
8:30-11 p.m.). Katharine Hepburn and
Burt Lancaster in The Rainmaker (1956).

Sunday, January 24
DISCOVERY (ABC, 11:30 a.m.-12 noon).
The two Russians who conducted Discovery's tour of Moscow last year now visit New York and Washington.

ISSUES & ANSWERS (ABC, 1:30-2 p.m.). Henry R. Luce discusses the influence of the press on U.S. Government policies. CBS SPORTS SPECTACULAR (CBS, 2:30-4 p.m.). Los Angeles Invitational Indoor track meet and Men's All-Star bowling finals from Philadelphia.

MEET THE PRESS (NBC, 6-6:30 p.m.). Guest: Senator Everett M. Dirksen, R., Illinois, Senate minority leader. Color. THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (CBS, 6-6:30

p.m.). The story of Nazi Leader Rudolf Heas's flight to Scotland in 1941, including interviews with the farmer who found him and the psychiatris who treated him. 8RANDED (NBC, 8:30-9 p.m.). Première of a new series starring Chuck Connors as a West Pointer who is unjustly discharged from the Army for cowardice.

Monday, January 25
THE STATEJ GHOSTS OF ENGLAND (NBC, 10-11 p.m.). British Actress Margaret Rutherford and Husband Stringer Davis tour three of the island's most famous haunted mansions: Longleat, Salisbury Hall and Beaulieu.

Tuesday, January 26
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (NBC, 10-11
p.m.). A history of the twelve turbulent
years from the meeting of the StatesGeneral in 1789 through the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, narrated by Michael
Redgrave. Color.

## THEATER On Broadway

PETERPAT, by Enid Rudd. In olden days man fought Tyrannosaurus rex: nowadays he battles Tyrannosaurus regina—his wife. With Dick Shawn and Joan Hackett defly handling the key roles, this wry, observant

comedy argues with cogency that marriage is funny as hell.

TINY ALICE, by Edward Albee, Life is a many-symboled thing in this opaque pay of the post-Christian ethos, Paradoxically, Alice's only emotional vitality stems from Christian symbols and experience. The language is sometimes eloquent but often merely prolix. The cast, headed by John Gielgud, is a marvel.

HUGHIE. Jason Robards and Eugene O'Neill prove incomparable stagemates once again in this engrossing and poignants study of a man's need for a false mirror image wherein he may see himself as he

POOR RICHARD does not register as many laughs as Mary, Mary, but Jean Kern again produces the wit that is instant wisdom. Alan Bates plays the kind of mixed-up wanderer that women yearn to straighten out and anchor.

THE OWL AND THE PUSSYCAT. In Bill Manhoff's sly interpretation of the mating ritual, a saucy prostitute (Diana Sands) runs circles around a stuffy book clerk (Alan Alda). To his horror and the play-goer's amusement, he helps her to trap him. Utv. Mike Nichols, a matchless director

of comedy, contributes mightily to Schisgal's lie-down-on-my-couch-and-letme-tell-you-all-about-myself farce. Eli Wallach, Anne Jackson and Alan Arkin keen the humor quotient high.

OH WHAT A LOVELY WAR. Joan Littlewood guides her group of Pierrots and Pierrettes through the Brechtian woods of song and savagery in a bitterly funny dissection of World War I.

## Off Broadway

BABES IN THE WOOD. Rick Besoyan's musical spoof of A Midsummer Night's Dream mimics Gilbert and Sullivan, nine-teen-thirtyish musicals and burlesque to provide a diverting trifle for playgoers.

THE SLAVE and THE TOILET argue that the Negro wants not so much to be equal as to be able to retaliate. LeRoi Jones's latest contributions to the theater of cruelty are one-act spasms of fury.

## RECORDS

#### Spoken

SHAKESPEARE: OTHELLO (4 LPs; RCA Victor), Sir Laurence Olivier is an even greater Othello on records than onstage. While at times he seems physically a caricature of the Moor in the celebrated English production, his voice is magnificently attuned to the part. At the outset, as the allconquering military hero, Olivier speaks in deep, commanding tones; then, as Iago's poison begins to work, and Othello's rich confidence drains away, his voice alone proclaims his tortured soul, burning "like the mines of sulphur." Frank Finlay's Iago is not so much a demonic force as a compulsive troublemaker, making Othello's ruin all the harder to bear WINSTON S. CHURCHILL: HIS MEMOIRS AND

HIS SPECHES, 1918 TO 1945 (12 LPs; London). The price of the package is \$100; the value is incalculable. On paper, the great Churchillian cadences still six heroic memories. Hearing them again stirs the blood, and draws tears as well. In addition to the greatest oratory of our times, the set contains excerpts from Churchill's Memories of the Second World War that he re-



## Bermuda extends a relaxing British welcome to every member of your family.

Today the crowds, the smog, the traffic jam seem a million miles away. You're in Bermuda Actually, less than two hours from New York by jet. Or two days by leisurely cruise

As long as you stay in British Bermuda you'll not see a hotdog stand, a penny arcade, a billboard, or an overcrowded beach. Or a car driven much faster than 20 m.p.h.

That's Bermuda's unhurried British way. It happens to make for a perfect vacation. You see new places, do new things, meet new people. But above all, you renew yourself

Bermuda lets you choose your own pace. Feeling lazy? Go ahead. Beachcomb the day long. Stretch out on clean coral sand. Gaze at

score of activities beckon. You find yourself playing golf. Hauling in a marlin. Skippering a fast sailboat. And you wonder what happened to the overworked "you-that-was."

Island of discovery. As you putt-putt around Bermuda by motor-bike, you come across one surprise after the other. Perhaps a bit of history. Bermuda was born in 1609, and parts of it seem to belong to an ancient world

cave, with crystal stalactites and stalagmites. See the semi-tropical riot nature carries on with trees like Fiddlewood, Screw Pine, Napoleon's Plume. And flowers-Oleander, Jasmine,

Hibiscus-the air is sweet with them. Underwater explorers find the brilliant life of the coral reefs-brightly coloured fish, sea horses, sea fans and sea anemones - a most exciting world. There are many ways to see it - from glass-bottomed boat to scuba diving.

Excitement after sundown. After dark, the island becomes a pleasure party. One hotel vies with another to entertain you. Pubs and

clubs are alive with the magic of calypso. Here again, choose your pace. If you'd rather listen to surf pounding and the song of whistling froes than a wild drumbeat, dine in



a quietly elegant waterside restaurant. Or relax in moonlight on your own terrace.

Did you bring the children? There are a thousand things for teens to do, in Bermuda. And endless fun for tiny people, too. (Best of all, there's a bountiful supply of babysitters to care for little ones while you take off.)

Escape the hullaballoo-come to Bermuda and live as you please! Choose a charming guest house. Or a cottage colony where you'll dine in the main house and have breakfast

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quoise, lapis lazuli. Be deliciously private-we have beaches-for-two, family-size coves, and vast reaches of pink, uncrowded sand.

You could spend your whole holiday on the beach. But once Bermuda's in your soul, a





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corded 16 years ago, when his voice was still deep and sonorous. He has also recorded some of the wartime speeches to the House of Commons, notably The Finest Hour ("Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty"), that were not taped when he originally delivered them. His last address on these recordings is This Is Your Victory, the triumphal, grateful oration that was almost drowned out by the cheering crowds in Whitehall on May 8. 1945. The recordings are permanent proof of John F. Kennedy's verdict: Churchill mobilized the English language and sent it into battle.

EURIPIDES: MEDEA (2 L.Ps; Caedmon). Dame Judith Anderson's portrayal of the barbaric princess is now preserved in all its chilling horror. Classic Greek tragedy. with a minimum of action and the use of a chorus to forward the plot, is ideal for recording. The records actually deepen the delineation of Medea, for the chorus at times sounds like voices bickering in her tormented brain. Anthony Quayle makes a fine, feckless Jason.

BECKET (RCA Victor). Some movies should be seen and not heard. But Paramount's version of Jean Anouilh's play needs no screen to project its thoughtful dialogue and the two magnificent voices that deliver it: Peter O'Toole's as King Henry II, Richard Burton's as the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury PATIENCE AND FORTITUDEI REMINISCENCES OF LA GUARDIA (National Voice Library at Michigan State U.). An affectionate tribute to the Little Flower by U.S. Senator Paul Douglas, who calls La Guardia
"a cross between St. George and St. Vitus," plus the mayor's own summary of his New York City administration when he left office in 1945, and some homely snippets from his weekly city hall broadcasts, including one of his memorable comic-strip readings during the city's 1945 newspaper

#### CINEMA

NOTHING BUT A MAN. The anguishing reality of how it feels to be inside the skin of an American Negro is forcefully conveyed in the story of a proud but im-perfect man (Ivan Dixon) who tries to run away from the whites, his wife and

MARRIAGE-ITALIAN STYLE. A slut's progress from a bawdyhouse to a legal bed takes 20 years, but time passes quicklythanks to Director Vittorio De Sica (Yesterday. Today and Tomorrow) and his stars, Sophia Loren and Marcello Mastrojanni, who play the longtime lovers with unbridled Neapolitan bri

ZORBA THE GREEK. Like the novel by Nikos Kazantzakis, this cinemadaptation by Michael Cacoyannis raises a roaring amen to life as it is, and a lusty cheer for the man who dares to live it to hell and gone. The man is portrayed by Anthony Quinn with noble savagery and goatish

THE HARRELLAS OF CHERROURG. All the soulful clichés of young love shimmer with freshness in this splashy, sparkling French musical by Director Jacques Demy GOLDFINGER. James Bond again, smooth-

ly travestied by Sean Connery, who destroys criminals and devastates their ladies but preserves Fort Knox's gold.

TO LOVE. More sex in Sweden, but this time sex is satirized in the sappy story of a hot-blooded travel agent (Zbigniew Cybulski) who demonstrates to a merry

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Statue of Benjamin Franklin by James Earle Fraser in The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia

## Great Ideas Make Great Men

The founders of America were fired by great ideas. And the ideas made them great.

But today, America needs new ideas to enhance its place among nations. Ideas in science, in business and trade, in living and culture, in the moral influence America exerts on world affairs.

Where will the ideas come from? Normally from higher education. But colleges are facing shortages. Even now some are overcrowded and inten years there'll be twice as many applicants. Certainly, with increasingly urgent responsibilities to our country and to the world, we cannot tolerate shortages in ideas and leaders. Colleges need classrooms, modern libraries, up-todate laboratory equipment and, not the least, top-notch teachers and professors.

Higher education is everybody's business. College is America's best friend—give to the college of your choice.

If you want to know what the college crisis means to you, write for a free booklet to: HIGHER EDUCATION, Box 36, Times Square Station, New York 36, N.Y.







RISING SUN INN (14th cent.) You'll find the Rising Sun in Lymnouth, a fishing village in Devon. While in Devon, try the cider—but sip it slowly. It's heady stuff. And it costs only 15 cents a pint.

## Britain invites you to eight friendly inns –all 400 years old

(Prices range from \$3 to \$7 a night including bearty breakfast of country sausages, bacon or kippers.)



LORD CREWE ARMS (15th cent.) This Northumberland bar was once the cellar of Blanchland Abbey. Test your skill in one of the pub games: darts (above), shove ha' penny and skittles.



NEW INN (1311 A.D.) Our picture was taken at lunchtime in Pembridge, Hereford. You can lunch off crusty bread, country cheese and ale for about 75 cents, Dinner is seldom more than \$3.50.



FALSTAFF INN (1403 A.D.) This inn is just outside the city wall of Canterbury. Chaucer and his fellow pilgrims passed through that gate in 1387, on their way to the Cathedral and Becket's shrine.



GEORGE AND PILGRIMS INN (1493 A.D.)
The local abbot built this inn for pilgrims who came to Glastonbury, "the
holyeste earthe in England." The abbot's room has a huge four-poster bed,



BULL INN (c. 1450 A.D.) The Bull in Long Melford was the home of a mediaeval wool merchant. Friendliest way to learn the histories of old inns is to chat with the hosts. No language problem.



FALCON INN (15th cent.) Shakespeare used to live opposite this Stratford inn. Tip: Visit Britain's inns in Spring or Fall. Car rental rates are lower. And inglemooks are less crowded.



YE OLDE BELL (1135 A.D.) This inn is the pride and joy of Hurley, on the Thames, Britain's most intriguing inns are pinpointed in "Inns of Britain," a free 56-page guide, See offer below.



Ask the lady in blue what's so unique about Thunderbird for 1965. Better yet, take the wheel and see ... the wheel that swings aside to ease your entrance. Thunderbird is designed to give you every convenience—absolute command. Cruise-O Matic drive, 300 horsepower Thunderbird Special V.-8, power steering, new sequential taillight turn signals and power front disc brakes are standard. Also: lights that tell you when fuel is low, a door is ajar... lights that signal when you are stopped off the highway... reclining passenger seat are but a few of the unique Thunderbird options. And once you take Thunderbird out on the road, you'll see why it's also one of the most exciting ways to travel. Here is motion so solid, so sure and hushed, it rivals the soaring feeling of flight... an experience unique to the Private World of Thunderbird See your Ford Dealer. Discover the special feeling that only Thunderbird drivers know.



widow (Harriet Andersson) that the best MY FAIR LADY, G. B. Shaw's classic Cin-

derella story, set to music by Lerner and Loewe and dressed up for the screen in Cecil Beaton's eye-popping finery.

## BOOKS

#### Best Reading

IONATHAN SWIFT, by Nigel Dennis, The horror and tragedy of the God-haunted cleric who was English literature's most by a noted contemporary British satirist.

THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS OF JEAN MACAQUE, by Stuart Cloete. A series of bittersweet, Boccaccio-like fables of love, stylishly narrated by a philandering journalist who believes that "with enough beds, there might be no battlefields. LOVE AND REVOLUTION, by Max East-

man. An adventure-filled autobiography by the first of the Red-struck young U.S. intellectuals to comprehend the terrors and cruelties of Stalin's Russia. Eastman's only regret at 82 is that he didn't crowd even more into his life.

A COVENANT WITH DEATH, by Stephen Becker. A flavorful tale of a Mexican border state in the '20s, and the legal issue of whether a man about to hang for a murder he did not commit should be punished for killing the hangman

RUSSIA AT WAR, 1941-45, by Alexander Werth. The reader has to dig for them, but there are rewards in Werth's vast work, the first complete history in English of this titanic struggle

FRIEDA LAWRENCE, edited by E. W. Tedlock Jr. In the correspondence and other collected writings of his wife, D. H. Lawrence is pictured more as a prig than an immoralist, she as a lesser but fascinating Lawrencian heroine.

THE FOUNDING FATHER, by Richard Whalen, This authoritative biography of Joseph P. Kennedy describes the building of his fortune and illustrious dynasty

THE HORSE KNOWS THE WAY, by John O'Hara. The fourth recent collection of O'Hara's short stories shows a consistent excellence seldom achieved by any writer. In his tales of well-off, middle-aged people, the novelist defines his spiritual habitat as clearly as Faulkner staked out Yoknapatawpha.

## Best Sellers

- FICTION 1. Herzog, Bellow (1 last week)
- The Rector of Justin, Auchincloss (2)
- Condy, Southern and Hoffenberg (7)
- This Rough Magic, Stewart (4)
- The Horse Knows the Way, O'Hara (5)
- 6. The Man, Wallace (3)
- You Only Live Twice, Fleming (10) 8. Julian, Vidal (6)
- Armageddon, Uris (9)
- 10. The Explorer, Keves
  - NONFICTION
- 1. Markings, Hammarskjöld (1)
- 2. Reminiscences, MacArthur (2)
- 3. The Italians, Barzini (3) My Autobiography, Chaplin (4)
- The Kennedy Years, the New York
- 6. The Kennedy Wit, Adler (7) The Words, Sartre (6)
- 8. Life with Picosso, Gilot and Lake
- The Future of Man, De Chardin (9) 10. Sixpence in Her Shoe, McGinley (10)



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## LETTERS

#### Across the Counter

Sir: Wonderful, wonderful Macy's of Herald Square! As an Okie, I had to go to New York's Macy's to see my first (and kangaroo (complete with only) living kangaroo (complete with baby in pouch, on display in the window) and my first (and only) man-eating piranha. It's a great store WILLIAM P. STERNE

Tulsa, Okla.

Sir: As a former New Yorker, the only thing I miss in that maze of people, sub-ways and cars is Macy's. The best place to spend a rainy Saturday was always in the Herald Square store, where I never left without at least one overflowing shopping bag stuffed with goodies.

(MRS.) MARY E. KLEIN

Hollywood

Sir: Macy's Mr. Straus should not play the part of the indignant customer, but the part of the overburdened salesman. who is usually expected to do the work of three people for the salary of one. Salespeople no longer have time to cater to the individual customer, and the customer knows this. What could Mr. Straus do without his poorly paid 4,828 salespeople? JOHN STRAUSS

## Berkeley, Calif.

Sir: I was greatly relieved to read your article The Consumer Economy," be-cause since Christmas morning, I have had the disturbing delusion that I was supporting the U.S. economy all by myself. D. W. BOVET

Marion N.Y.

#### Man of the Year-& Beyond

Sir: If Johnson manages to bridge the gap between political genius and international statesmanship, it might enable the U.S. to regain and keep world leadership. EDWARD D. ADLER

#### New York City

S

Sir: As college students, we feel that your favorable Johnson bag deserves a zero-cool ace in better than best informazero-cool ace in better than best informa-tive writing. Fortunately, you recognize that the Administration has tubed the Viet Nam skirmish because of an inability to control R.F.ing Buddhists and Viet Cong. Bitchin insight.

GEORGE B. STEVENS STEPHEN B. BROWN University of Oregon

Sir: I have come to the conclusion that the only problems that Johnson has not offered to solve for the American people offered to solve for the American people are those dealing with resurrection and eternal life. In view of this fact, perhaps he should appoint a few theologians to help incorporate these ideas into the mas-

FRANK ALLEN TEGGE Evanston, Ill.

## Fight, or Quit?

Sir: It was the same principle of isolaon: It was the same principle of isolation or, as Mr. Lippmann puts it, "the study of our vital interests," [Jan. 8] that history has blamed for the outbreak of World War II. If we had stepped in when learn look over Machania in the had seen look over Machania Japan took over Manchuria, if we had said Japan took over Manchuria, it we had said something when Hitler marched into the Rhineland, if we had done something when Hitler was allowed to take the Sudetenland, if, if,—and now, if we let the Communists take Viet Nam, what will history say about us then?

ROSANNE RICH

Flushing, N.Y. Sir: Senator Richard Russell's statement, "We made a terrible mistake getting in-volved in Viet Nam." brings to mind recent cases of rape and murder in New York and other cities where no one helped the victims for fear of becoming the victims for fear of becoming "in-volved." Americans must remember that the U.S.. as the most powerful nation in the free world today, is the chief oppo-sition to Communism. But what quicker way to lose to this menace than by getting out? Quitters never win and winners never quit! LAURENCE CONNOLLY JR.

Sir: I cannot understand our present situation in Viet Nam. It seems that our military force over there is like the my-thical Sisyphus, fated forever to push a boulder up the mountain only to have it slip away and roll to the bottom. The 35,000 Americans over there are too many to make peace and not enough to make war. It has been a pleasant in-terlude since the Korean War ended. but has the time come to pay the price? The price, I think, is a hell of a lot of dead PHILLIP HARNEY

#### Danielson, Conn.

Sir: You described

Sir: You described how "Rangers, backed by air support that sowed the field with some 288,000 bullets, 4,000 20-mm, cannon shells, 1.552 rockets and 37,000

how

"Rangers

lbs, of bombs, scattered the Red nest. At least 87 [out of 1,500] Viet Cong were killed." At that rate, to kill one enemy took 3,310 bullets, 46 20-mm. cannon shells, 18 rockets and 425 lbs. of bombs.

Let's quit! THOMAS C. MORAN

Sir: The medical care that you identified as being given to the people of Quinhon in South Viet Nam [Dec. 25] by 'American Franciscan Sisters" is actually the work of the Medical Mission Sisters. an American sisterhood.

SISTER M. PIERRE Medical Mission Sisters Philadelphia

## Bringing Up Father

Sir: Dammit, I don't blame Malaysia. If we were fighting for our lives and one of our "closest allies" was giving \$10 million a year to our most dangerous enemy [Jan. 8], I'd quit and join the Foreign Legion. Can you imagine Russia giving aid to South Viet Nam? Not a chance. We have to pick our friends and our enemies. We can't be everybody's Great White Father, Countries like Nigeria and Liberia we can support, but this business of sending supplies to Indonesia and Algeria and Ghana and Egypt has got to stop. JOHN WELLS

Wilmington, Del.

## Courage in South Africa

Sir: As a young South African at pres ent visiting in the U.S., I can't help being aware of the criticism directed at South Africa from so many parts of the world. However, your article on Laurence Gan-dar and the Rand Daily Mail [Jan. 8] has reminded people that not all the whites in South Africa support the poliwrites in South Africa support the poli-cies of apartheid. As long as South Africa has people like Mr. Gandar, I believe there is still hope for my country. MIKE CORDES

## Inckson Kv.

Sir: Your article on Laurence Gandar is one-sided in the extreme. You have taken what Gandar said as fact because you are anxious to believe any and every voice of opposition to our government. I particularly take exception to your statement that we are an intolerant land and people. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Rand Daily Mail lost circulation because of its penchant for losing sight of the truth. It is one of the most sight of the truth. It hated papers in South Africa.

J. CLARKE

Natal. South Africa

## Battered Children

Sir: Surely the Simbas in the Congo, whom we condemn as "savage" and "in-human," are no more savage or inhuman than those parents who brutalize their own flesh and blood [Jan. 8]. Such parents should be punished as the criminals that they really are, and furthermore, they should be sterilized! (MRS.) EILEEN HOBSON

## Ashestos, Quebec

Sir: The "battered-child syndrome" is primarily an adult problem, with the syndrome a sign of urgent need for psychiatric help for the parents. What is characatric help for the parents. What is charac-teristic here is abnormal parental rage. I have had three experiences with the "battered-child syndrome." All three in-volved otherwise "good parents" who suc-

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cumbed to a breaking-point rage when under unbarable stress. In all three cases I had the Baltimore city police summoned to me directly. Properly pre-informed, the policemen were marvelous and gave the parents a maximum realization of what they had done. In two of the cases, after maximum realization of the cases after maximum r

ANTHONY J. YOUNG, M.D.

Sir: Your article battered my name. It has been a long, lonely fight to preserve the spelling of Monrad, although your spelling. Conrad, is clearly superior to Moonrad, Minrat, or Morod.

MONRAD G. PAULSEN Professor of Law

Columbia University New York City

#### Abolished

Sir: You wrote. "Colombian law still prevents a married woman—separated or not—from leaving the country without her husband's written permission" [Jan. 8]. The law in reference was abolished

several years ago.

ERNESTO CARO
Consul General of Colombia

New York City

## T. S. Eliot

Sir: The literary world's sorrow at the demise of T. S. Eliot has been temporarily assuaged by your fitting tribute

ARLENE DEE ASBELL

Baltimore

Sir: Along with others of your readers, there are Tims that infuriate me, Yet, as a long-since misplaced student of English literature. I read your tribute to an old hero. T. S. Eliot, and realize that for me, at least, you have distilled this remarkable man of our time, his work and his faith as no other critic has done or is likely to do.

CHARLES F. BUSHONG

## Wrong Wheels

Sir. In the article "Highballing on New Wheels" [Inn. 15], you err in stating that wheels "Lon. 15], you err in stating that raveling over the highway, the Flexi-Van is a "railroad car." When traveling over the highway, the Flexi-Van is almost indistinguishable from a regular trailer. But when traveling by rail, the Flexi-Van is placed on special flatcars, two vans to a car.

JOHN T. McCULLOUGH.

Distribution Age Philadelphia

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Car Life Magazine is very particular about its Annual Award for Automotive Excellence.

Last year they didn't award it at all.

This year, the 1965 Mercury won it.



## TIME

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ADVERTISING DIRECTOR GENERAL MANAGER ... John J. Frey James A. Thoma © 1965 Time Inc. All rights reserved.

## A letter from the PUBLISHER

Beuland M. Quer

IME, basically, is a word magazine, but we also take pride in our pictures, most particularly our cover paintings-such as Robert Vickrey's portrait of Senator William Fulbright on this week's cover. Now look beyond the Senator's right ear. The scrollwork of flowers and birds that decorates the wall panel by the door of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee room is the creation of still another artist whom millions of Americans know by style, if not always by name.

He was Constantino Brumidi, and although he was 47 before he came to the U.S. as a political refugee from Italy, he was as American as Plymouth Rock. Native artists protested bitterly when he was commissioned to decorate the U.S. Capitol in 1855, but Brumidi answered: "I have no longer any desire for fame or fortune. My one ambition and daily prayer is that I may live long enough to make beautiful the Capitol of the one

country where there is liberty.

In the committee rooms of Congress, he painted frescoes of Washington at Valley Forge and The Battle of Lexington, and he adorned the corridors with landscapes, studies of wildlife and signs of the zodiac. His crowning achievement was the Capitol dome: 4,664 sq. ft. of concave fresco, with figures 15 ft. high, purposely distorted so that they would appear natural to spectators below. It took him eleven months to finish, lying on his back on a scaffold, 180 ft. above the floor.

ORE people have probably seen Brumidi's Washington than the Mona Lisa in the Louvre. He has even been called the "Michelangelo of the U.S." But Michelangelo, at least, had rich patrons. Brumidi was paid \$8-to \$10 a day-the same wage that Congress allotted to the plasterers and stone masons who worked on the Capitol. His average salary, for 25 years of labor, was \$3,200 a year. And he took on his last job with no assurance of payment at all.

Brumidi's grand dream was to paint a 9-ft.-wide frieze around the Capitol Rotunda, below the dome, illustrating the history of the New World from the landing of Columbus to the Great Gold Rush. He was 72 when he started, and he had finished six of the 15 panels when, in 1879, he fell from his scaffold chair, grasped at the ropes and hung for 15 minutes before being rescued. Brumidi never fully recovered from the shock of the experience, spent the last few months of his life working in the seclusion of his studio, while other artists finished the work that he had begun. He died in 1880, was buried in an unmarked grave in Washington's Glenwood Cemetery.

It took the U.S. 72 years to acknowledge its debt. In 1952 Congress passed a law that provided a "suitable" monument for Brumidi's grave, and an endowment for its upkeep. That was the least it could do for the immigrant artist who signed his name simply: "C. Brumidi, artist, citizen of the U.S."

## INDEV

	INDLA	
	Cover Story 14	
Art	Modern Living 36	Show Business . 56
Books	Music 43	Sport50
Education 38	The Nation13	Theater46
The Law 62	People32	Time Listings2
etters 8	Press44	U.S. Business 66
Medicine 58	Religion60	The World22
Milestones 72	Science 35	World Business70

TIME, JANUARY 22, 1965



The baggage area has always been the place where you first realized that you had come back down to earth.

(As if the speed of the jet age ended

when the plane came in.)
So you may be interested in some steps we've taken.

you and your suitcase travel from the plane to the baggage area.

Then we choreographed our baggage handlers for every step of the way. (Yes, choreographed, just as in a ballet. We even had rehearsals for timing.)

Finally, we've manned our baggage crews for the heaviest traffic of the day-and kept the same number on duty all day long.

In fact, today you might say we're giving you just 5 minutes to get off the premises.

## **American Airlines**

# TIME

January 22, 1965 Vol. 85, No. 4

## THE NATION

## THE PRESIDENCY

Inauguration Week

Lyndon Johnson was poised for the biggest day of his life, his first pompand-ceremonial inauguration. The event would be all the more stirring because of the jarring contrast with his first inauguration 14 months before in the cramped and sweltering cabin of Air Force One, with the coffin-eneased body of John Kennedy only a few yards away.

As part of the preparations, Johnson issued a new family portrait, and cots were moved into a few historic White House corners to bed down other incoming relatives. But even while carpenters hammered together streetside reviewing stands for his big show, Johnson was busy laying the groundwork for post-inaugural accomplishments. He sent four messages to Capitol Hill-dealing with education, immigration, foreign aid and financing disarmament negotiations. He signed his first bill of 1965, a special act authorizing him to delay his reports to Congress on the budget and the state of the economy until next week-slightly beyond the legal deadlines.

"Crisis on Hour." He publicly amounced that the long-predicted resignations of four White House aides appointed by John Kennedy had at last occurred. P. Kenneth O'Donnell and the long that long the

Through such domestic and White Housekeeping chores, Lyndon moved with profound confidence. But all week he was jostled frequently by the less familiar challenges of foreign affairs. His aides began to refer to the week as a "crisis an hour" era. But, in fact, the crises were mostly small-bore disturbances—such as civilian riots in Pranama, considerable and the control of the profound of the pro

Limited Upsurge. As usual, the real and constant international crisis was in Southeast Asia. Even there, the Presi-

dent managed a form of the now-yousee-it-now-you-don't technique he has long applied in Washington.

Though he neither promised nor publicly promoted any outward escalation in the U.S.'s military involvement, Johnson did authorize at least a limited upsurge without quite seeming to do so. It was only after two U.S. jet fighters were auto shipments between the two nations would be dropped. The President also met, for the first time. Japan's new Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato. They got on congenially enough, but both proceeded cautiously and without changing their attitudes on thorny subjects.

In their joint communiqué, the President insisted that Red China's "expan-



THE JOHNSONS' INAUGURATION PORTRAIT

As bleachers went up, the groundwork went down.

shot down his week during an attack on heavy Communist supply/route bridge in Laes toer Tur. Worklo) that the President's manipulations came clear. For two months before the attack, the White House itself has secretly sanctioned rigidity controlled the secret secretary of the biggest ever—and it was launched by U.S. military commanders in Asia who had suddenly gotten White House clearance to use whatever firepower clearance to use whatever firepower target.

It only obliquely involved the war in Viet Nam, but it had a measurable impact on South Vietnamese leaders, who saw it as encouraging proof that the U.S. was determined to stay—and fight —in Southeast Asia.

Congenial but Cautious. In a less volatile involvement with foreign affairs, Johnson met with an old friend, Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson, and the two announced that tariffs covering sionist pressures against its neighbors endanger the peace of Asia." But Sato politely said that Japan would continue to deal with the Communist Chinese "in such matters as trade on the basis of the principle of separation of political matters from economic matters." Morever div colunteer any further help to the U.S. in its commitments in Southeast Asia.

In a National Press Club speech, Saio offered his own oblique explanation of why the U.S. commitment in Asia had offered his own way, a blend that results from the interplay of Asia's historical, geographic and other forces, and which defies full comprehension when seen people, "said Sato. "A spirit of tolerance and harmony, in particular, is essential in dealing with the problems of Asia. The establishment of peace and freedom wisdom and time."

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Ultimate Self-Interest

(See Cover All week the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had been listening to the Secretary of State and other top officials as they explainedand defended-the current state of U.S. policy abroad. Then Senator William Fulbright left room \$116 on the Capitol's first floor, with its marble fireplace and crystal chandelier, and headed for Miami, there to address a meeting of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. He talked about foreign affairs, but not much.

Mostly Bill Fulbright talked about education, about the pursuit of excellence, and about the improvement of American life. The trouble with foreign affairs, he said in effect, is that they have been interfering with these goals far too long. "The Cold War, it seems clear, has been an excuse as well as a genuine cause for the diversion of our energies from domestic well-being to external security," he told the teachers.
"It has encroached upon our sovereignty; it has given the Communists the major voice in determining what propor-

tion of our budget must be allocated to the military and what proportion therefore cannot be made available for domestic social and economic projects.

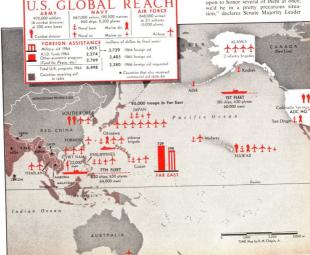
But in the long run, "the solution of our domestic problems has a vital bearing on the success of our foreign policies. Armaments are only one aspect of national security." It is time, suggested Fulbright, to turn to the "problems of slums and crime and poverty and in-

adequate education." Mounting Concern. The implication was that since the Cold War is clearly less icy than it used to be, the U.S. might as well reap some domestic benefits. Not long before Fulbright made his Miami speech, he had assessed the world situation in moderately optimistic terms. "We Americans need patience, along with some other things like wisdom, but when you think back to 20 years after World War I and compare it to our situation 20 years after World War II, I'd say we are in a lot better shape today." As for President Johnson, "he has been very cautious, which I approve. He hasn't done anything wrong. He hasn't yet done much affirmative either, but it is quite in his favor that he hasn't done anything foolish."

Remarkably enough, Fulbright said these things at a moment of growing debate about U.S. foreign policy. Fulbright himself helped to start the debate ten months ago with a speech entitled "Old Myths and New Realities," in which he urged Americans to shake loose of some of the foreign-policy feelings and sentiments that had settled in their minds in the anxious years since World War II. At the heart of that debate right now is the suggestion that perhaps the U.S. has overextended itself, that it is trying to do too much, that its power is spread too thin across the world. The notion was recently advanced by Columnist Walter Lippmann, who deplored "scatteration" of U.S. resources and suggested that the U.S. concentrate on the "vital" areas of Europe and the Americas, and more or less ignore Asia and Africa. The notion that it may be in the U.S.'s "self-interest" to retrench crosses both party and ideological

"I think we've overreached our-selves," says Johns Hopkins' Arnold Wolfers, reflecting widespread sentiment in the academic world, "In the Kennedy era, the idea was that we had to be everywhere. It's no longer possible to control every situation.

"We have mutual security agreements with 42 countries, and if we were called upon to honor several of them at once,



Mike Mansfield. The G.O.P.'s George Aiken complains: "We're trying to police the world, and we can't do it."

The U.S., of course, is not really trying to do exactly that. It is trying to maintain order-not necessarily its own order-in vast areas of the globe. In this sense it faces an infinitely harder task than any imperial power because it cannot, and does not want to, employ imperialist weapons. The military reach of the U.S. across the world is awesome -neither capital nor continent, neither jungle nor village, and no quadrant of the sky is beyond the range of its missiles or its reconnaissance planes. And vet in a nuclear age, the weapons are there mostly in order not to be used, except in crucial self-defense. The most immediate tool of U.S. policy around the world remains money-money springing from apparently bottomless prosperity, money which, in its ultimate use, the U.S. cannot really control.

Yet, within these tight restrictions, the U.S. has built and maintained its global system with enormous patience, which Americans are so often accused of lacking, in the fundamental belief that the ultimate American self-interest requires the preservation of freedom

wherever possible.

Dead-End Street. Wherever the talk

about American "overextension" ranges, it always comes down to Viet Nam. There is a certain amount of senti-

once and at all costs. The leading conpressional spokesmen for this view had been Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Ernest Grenning of Alaska until they were suddenly and surprisingly joined two weeks ago by Georgia's Kichjoined two weeks ago by Georgia's Kichvent supporter of a strong U.S. position in the world and a close friend of President Johnson's. South Dakota's George McGowern recently added his voice. "We are on a dead-end street," be such uself to neodition."

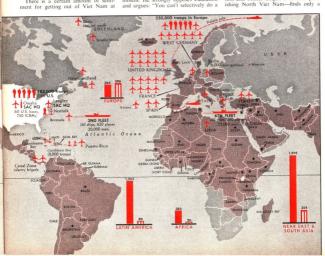
Fulbright was and declares that "neunegotiation or and declares that "neuclared that may also the disease." One of his more arresting views on Viet Nam, which may shock many of his liberal admirers, is that the U.S. decision to get rid of Diem was a mistake. Fulbright contends that Diem's brother Nhu had to go but that the nation needed a leader.

Fubright favors neutralization in the long run and hopes for an improvement in the first and the fir

little bombing"—although the U.S., under the personal direction of Lyndon
Johnson, is doing precisely that right
now (see THE WORLD). Once the U.S.
starts using force on North Viet Nam,
says Fulbright, there is no telling where
it might lead, because "you can't see
down the road far enough."

In these views Fubright expresses the feelings of many of his colleagues. A majority of Senators and Representatives wants to continue present U.S. policy, hoping that it cut, so that it cut, the policy hoping that it cut, and the policy hoping that it cut, and

The U.S. may be willing to carry on the war for another decade—list financial cost of \$2,000,000 a day is tolerable and so are the U.S. casualties, instill the decade of the cost of th





Which are new realities; which are old myths?

negligible echo in Congress or, for that not advocate

matter, in the White House.

Says Senator Mansfield, in arguing against escalation: "In the end we might find ourselves in a full-scale war all

find ourselves in a full-scale war all over Asia." Most academic experts, blissfully without Government responsibility, also violently oppose escalation. The University of Denver's Dr. Josef Korbel, among others, fears that escalation would only drive the Russians and Chinese back together again.

There are dissenters. Occidental College's Dr. Edward W. Mill favors use of the Seventh Fleet to carry "selective air strikes" to North Viet Nam bases and supply lines. The University of Michigan's James K. Pollock contends that "complete military occupation of South Viet Nam would be preferable."

to withdrawal. Preventive War. One of the toughest minds on this American dilemma is that of the University of Chicago's Hans Morgenthau, who declares that the U.S. must decide whether its basic aim is the containment of Red China. If so, this cannot be done by such peripheral actions as the Viet Nam war, he says, unless the U.S. is willing to risk a direct clash with China. Also, "you have to recognize that once China becomes a modern industrial nation, she will have become the most powerful nation on earth. Faced with that, the question is whether we should wage preventive While he is "not prepared to answer" that fateful question, he feels that the U.S. is right in not trading with China, and condemns other nations for doing so. Says Morgenthau: "It is certainly a paradox that the U.S.S.R. so feared the Chinese that they came to break with their fellow Communists rather than continue to supply them with goods that would make them an industrial power, while Western industrial nations-through their blindness and greed-substituted their goods for what the Russians have cut off.

Fulbright disagrees. While he does

not advocate recognition of Red China, he favors probing "for areas of peaceful contact" and hopes, like onetime Ambassador to Russia George Kennan and others, that as a new generation of Chinese leaders comes to the fore, Peking will grow more tractable.

But Not in the Congo. What about the rest of the world? There are no other Viet Nams, but there are plenty

of other areas of concern.

The Congo is temporarily quiescent after its recent outburst of savagery, but the rebels are still strong, and the U.S. has only limited hopes of stopping the flow of arms to them from Commu-

nist and African nationalist countries.
Fulbright recently told Secretary of
State Dean Rusk: "For God's sake, let's
not get involved in the Congo as we
did in South Viet Nam." Perhaps not,
but total noninvolvement could also lead
to later disassters.

Intercent and the property of the property of the property of the provided by demonstrators hurling rocks or at least carrying anti-American placards, with the tacit approval of the local government. This suggests to many people that the U.S. ought to worry a lot less about the "neutrals." There is considerable subset the property of the property o

Sharing in this sentiment, but also for other reasons (he wants foreign-aid appropriations to be split into separate and more manageable packages). Fulbright himself this year refused to act as manager for the foreign-aid bill when it comes to the floor of the Senate.

Says Harvard's John Kenneth Galbraith, former U.S. Ambassador to India: "We are badly out of date and still behave as though the neutral nations were major considerations in the cold war." Galbraith characterizes U.S. for-

eign policy in general as overly cautious and boring. "It seems that our policy is in the hands of men whose mothers were frightened by John W. Bricker," he says. No one knows for sure just what that sentence means, but it sounds great on the playing fields of academe.

Then there is the Atlantic Alliance and Charles de Gaulle, whose mother clearly wasn't frightened by anybody. Fulbright worries about him and complains: De Gaulle has said "the nastiest, meanest things ever said about us." Fulbright considers nationalism the world's strongest political force, and he deplores De Gaulle's use of it. He sees De Gaulle as a modern Bismarck who would "unite a small community at the cost of dividing a larger one"-that is, unite Europe at the cost of dividing the Western Atlantic community. Gaulle's notion that a continental rather than an Atlantic-oriented Europe could include the Communist satellites and draw them away from Russia does not impress Fulbright.

Ittl when it comes to M.I.F. Fulbright has suggested that it should not be purbed against the wishes of De caulle and other Europeans. He feels that his view has been vindicated by President Johnson, who has pulled the State Department back from the M.I.F crusade and seems bent on telling De Gaulle: "Mon cher, il fant quion raisonne ensemble." Fullright thinks De Gaulle is unshakable but would like to see Lyndon try reasoning with him.

"Unthinkable Thoughts." Beyond these questions, any debate about whether the U.S. has overextended itself, whether the U.S. ought to retrench, must consider the general question of how to deal with Communism. That is the question Fulbright took up in his "Old Myths and New Realities speech, in which he urged the U.S. "to start thinking some unthinkable thoughts." Fulbright's central thought was entirely thinkable: the U.S. must stop hoping for ultimate global victory over Communism. In a nuclear world, reasoned Fulbright, the U.S. simply could not "either win the cold war or end it immediately and completely." The Communists, said Fulbright, had learned that lesson too, notably after the Cuban missile confrontation, in which the Soviet Union "tacitly accepted" American strategic superiority.

In all this, Fulbright in a sense only artified the progression of U.S. thinking from "rolling back the Iron Curtain" to containment to coexistence. But in a similar speech he went beyond that in arguing that Communism is not only splintering but changing profoundary because the still-rigid indeological surface. Mer do not republish the down that in a splint in the surface when their loyalty," he said, but they do "rationalize, revise and reinterpret them to meet new needs and new circumstances, all the while protesting that their hereys is purest orthodoxy."

On all this, Fulbright based some

specific suggestions that he feels the Administration has since more or less followed. Among them: increased trade with Communist countries, a conciliatory attitude toward Panama, and relaxation about Castro, whom the U.S., argued Fulbright, was only building up through its hostility ("We have flattered a noisy but minor demagogue by treating him as if he were a Napoleonic menace"). In his pronouncements on Cuba, Fulbright can claim credit for having raised a lonely voice against plans for the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion, which Jack Kennedy later acknowledged by saying: "You are the only person who has a right to say, 'I told you so!" Today Fulbright feels. perhaps too optimistically, that Castro's influence in Latin America is withering.

The Link. As the current foreignpolicy debate progresses, it may seem odd that liberals—so strongly interventionist before World War II and so strongly internationalist after World interest" in a manner that in some quarters now means "isolationism." Yet his is only a reversion to form. With the exception of the 1930s, when distaste for the Nazis and sympathy for of the liberals, they have usually been against heavy foreign commitments.

Fulbright has always been an internationalist, and yet he had every chance to become the opposite. His journey from the Ozarks to the international scene, his education in foreign affairs tells a great deal about what, in his Miami speech last week, Fulbright hailed as the key link between U.S. domestic polities and foreign relations.

Fubright, now 59, grew up in the small (pop, then about 5,000) town of Fayetteville in the Arkansas Ozarks, rode a horse three miles to school, milked the family's lowesthy. His stern business-minded father Jay owned or held major interests in the town newspaper, a lumber company, a bank, a Coca-Cola bottling plant, a railroad, an ince company, and a hotel. Fubright's tivities, wrote a daily newspaper column on any topic that propped into her head.

Ozarks to Oxford, He entered the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville at 16, because his father had given him a grim choice of how to spend his summers; work in the Coke plant or go to summer school. He chose school, carned strings of A's, also starred as a halfback with the university's Razorbacks.

Fullright's awareness of the world beyond Arkansas came only when he shifted from the Ozarks to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. At Oxford's Pembroke College, he took a master's degree in political science and history, toured the Continent, later got a law degree (ranking second in a class of 135) at George Washington University.

While teaching law part-time at the University of Arkansas, he impressed

## The Foreign Aid & Immigration Bills

THE price tag on foreign aid returned to the control of the cont

Most of the money, \$1.17 billion, goes for military assistance. Threefourths of that amount is earmarked for the eleven countries that border the Communist bloc in "the great are from Greece to Korea": Greece, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Laos, South Viet Nam, Formosa, the Philippines, and South Korea. An additional \$369 million in "supporting assistance" is to be allocated to help maintain economic stability in the countries that the U.S. is aiding militarily; of that amount, 88% would go to South Viet Nam, Laos, Korea and Jordan. More than \$500 million of the military and supporting assistance would be spent "to meet the frontal attack in Viet Nam and Laos," but President Johnson also asked for stand-by authorization for additional money for Viet Nam "only in case we should need more funds to protect our interests there."

Reduced are requests for funds for long-term development loans. Johnson wants \$780 million for that purpose, pledged that the money would be "concentrated where it will contribute to lasting progress." About \$507 million would go to the seven countries that have best helped themselves under U.S. aid and have avoided expenditures on "unnecessary armaments and foreign adventures" India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Brazil and Chile. To underwrite loans and grants for the Alliance for Progress, Johnson asked for \$580 million this year-\$70 million more than Congress appropriated in 1964. To justify the increase, the President cited convincing statistics to show that the "governments and people of Latin America are accepting increasing responsibility for their own development" thanks to the Alianza's encouragement.

Among more or less routine items asked for: \$210 million for technical cooperation, \$50 million in contingency funds, \$155 million for contributions to international organiza-

be Like all foreign aid bills, it does not account for various forms of assistance such as Food for Peace, the Peace Corps and commercial, Government-guaranteed loans, which will amount to another estimated \$3 billion.

tions such as the World Bank, the International Development Association and the Inter-American Bank. The President also proposed a plan to stimulate private investment in emerging nations: a tax credit for U.S. companies equal to 30% of their investment in those countries. Congress turned that idea down last year, but the prospects for passage now are brighter.

The immigration proposals, similar to those recommended in 1968 by John Kennedy, constitute a drastic overhaul of an anachronistic, 40-year-old law. One key provision would wipe out the "Asia-Pacific triangle" arrangement that effectively bars all but a smattering of Oriental immigrants to the U.S. This, and other liberalization of the law, would be accomplished by ending the probability of the proposed of the

The national quotas would be reduced over a five-year period at the rate of 20% each year. Building, meanwhile, would be a quota reserve pool, available to applicants from any nation. Visas would be allotted to the pool on a preferential sequence based on the immigrant's skills and his family relationship with U.S. residents. First preference and half the visas would be reserved for those whose skills are "especially advantageous" to the U.S. The second preference and 30% of the visas would be for unmarried children, over 21, of U.S. citizens. The third preference and the remaining 20% would be granted to spouses and unmarried children of aliens living permanently in the U.S. Any unused visas would be for other relatives of U.S. residents and for workers with "lesser skills." Parents of U.S. citizens and natives of recently independent Western Hemisphere nations would be given immediate non-quota status.

The measure would authorize an increase of about 7,000 immigrants a year, but the total annual immigration to the U.S. would probably increase from the 271,300 people admitted last year to about 350,-000, largely because of full utilization of quotas that now are never met. All these changes, said the President, would amount to a program that "both serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals. No move could more effectively reaffirm our fundamental belief that a man is to be judgedand judged exclusively-on his worth as a human being."

17

the board of trustees, some of whom were personal friends. When the university's hongime president died in an object of the property of the pr

swirtly nrea ruibright.

He did not sulk long. When a congressional seat became vacant the next year, he decided to run—and, aided by the personable campaigning of his wife Betty, he won. Two years later, in 1944, Fulbright tried for the senate and won again. His opponent: Homer Adkins.

"Powerful Prejudice." As a freshman Congressman in 1943, Fulbright astonished his House colleagues when he introduced a resolution urging U.S. participation in an international organization to maintain peace—even though peace was not yet in sight. The House adopted it, easing the way for creation of the United Nations.

In his first Senate speech in 1945, in a curious, overstande anticipation of his later Myth and Reality theme, he located for of Communism as a "powerful prejudice" and added that "as I read history, the Russian experiment in socialism is searcely more radiculated and the search of the properties of

This howler was overshadowed by the plan he introduced shortly afterward for exchanging scholars with other nations. The Government-financed scholarships still bear his name and, complains one Senator, "a lot of people think Bill pays for them out of his own pocket."

On the fringe of foreign affairs, Fulbright also went through some exhilarating domestic political battles. Talking to a newsman before the 1946 congressional elections, Fulbright launched out on one of his lectures about the evils of party divisions between the White House and Congress. To prevent a deadlocked Government, he suggested that if Republicans seized Congress. Harry Truman really ought to appoint Republican Arthur Vandenberg Secretary of State, then resign himself and let Vandenberg succeed to the presidency (the vice-presidency was vacant, and in those days the Secretary of State was still next in line). The G.O.P. did win, and after the election the reporter asked Fulbright if he still felt the same way. Sure, he said. "That overeducated Oxford s.o.b.," fumed Harry, "He is the best argument there is for the land-grant college.

At the height of Joe McCarthy's powre, Fulbright was one of the first Senators to protest his tactics. In 1954, he cast the lone vote against an appropriation for McCarthy's investigating committee, blistered him in a speech at the University of Minnesota: "Thoughtful and informed people know that demagogues, who debauch the institutions of representative government, help Mos-



BETTY & BILL FULBRIGHT
A speaker for front pages.

cow." McCarthy thereafter referred to Fulbright as "Senator Halfbright." Fulbright developed a bitter animosity

Fulbright developed a bitter animosity toward Secretary of State John Foster Dulles over Dulles' brinkmanship policies and his cancellation of funds regypt's Aswan dam. "He misleads public opinion," Fulbright said, "confuses it, feeds it pap."

Conversion of the Heart. Critics contend that Fulbright's reputation for intellectual honesty can be questioned on one glaring basis: his public position against civil rights legislation and courtordered school integration. Although he has been perhaps the least belligerent Southern Senator on such topics, Fulbright voted against civil rights bills in 1957 and 1964, raised no objection when Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus defied federal orders to integrate Little Rock public schools in 1957. Fulbright also filed a brief with the Supreme Court in 1958 urging delay in the integration of Arkansas schools. "I would suggest, he wrote, "that the problem of school integration is more likely to yield to the slow conversion of the human heart than to remedies of a more urgent nature"-a sentiment that almost exactly echoes his hopes for the slow conversion of Communism.

In late 1960, rumors spread that Jack Kennedy was seriously considering Fulbright for his Secretary of State, and Negro groups began to protest.

Many people thought Fulbright's stance on race had knocked him out of consideration. But Fulbright had sent word to kennedy that he did not feel he possessed the temperament for the job.

Book-Reading Gadfly. Fulbright sees himself as a gadfly. He has never been a member of the Senate's select establishment. As Senate Majority Leader, Lyndon Johnson once noted Fulbright's reluctance to join others for a sundown, back-room Scotch and scoffed: "Why, he'd rather sit in his office, reading books," His national reputation is based mainly on his neatly turned, tightly reasoned Senate speeches. He works them over laboriously, then rapidly mumbles through them in a near whisper across the Senate's mostly vacant desks. "The Senate as a forum to speak to other Senators is the most discouraging place in the world," he says. "I feel like a fool mouthing words to an empty chamber." Next day, however, because of his eminent position, his words often get front-page newspaper play and are attentively read the world

Full-right has developed a certain screnity, an almost 18th century trust in reason and argument that delights is admires and irritates his critics. He hates abstractions, incl. beyond and above "the wishes of individual man." He wants to build "bridges" to Communism and warrs his countrymen that in an imperfect world, "the best is the enemy of the good of the problems that will not disappear in his or the next possible many that the problems that will not disappear in his or the next generation.

Fulbright's-and others'-talk of U.S. retrenchment often smacks of wishful thinking. The position, declares an Indian official in New Delhi, is best described by a Chinese saying: "The trees want to be still, but the wind doesn't stop." Contemplating the supposedly scattered deployment of U.S. strength in the world, Iowa's Republican Senator Bourke Hickenlooper observes: "That scattering has saved the world situation up to now-it has stopped many a Communist adven-ture." Says Columbia University's Zbigniew Brzezinski: "The real problem is not overextension but nonassertion of leadership by America. The U.S. is still the No. 1 power. As such, it can't turn away from the responsibilities of its power because things around us are said to be too complicated.'

Fubright would not necessarily disagree with that, although he and other Americans might disagree as to the meaning and extent of "responsibilties." His own formulation: "We need not toughness but tough-mindedness, that is, the willingfuse however bitter they may be, to appraise them at their true worth and then to act calmly, judiciously and determinedly."

That seems like sound advice on U.S. foreign policy—as long as everyone agrees on just what the facts are.

## THE CONGRESS

The Education Bill

To buttress his education program. Lyndm Johnson reached all the way back to the Continental Congress, which in 1787 preclaimed that schools "shall forever be encouraged," and to Mirabeut B. Lamar, second president of the Republic of Texas and "the father of Texas education," who remarked in 1838 that "the cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy." The President also reached back to his own experience in Congress.

John Kennedy's 1961 education bill, which demanded federal money for public school construction, had died between two opposing forces: Roman Catholic demands for federal funds for parochial schools would be forced from the force of the federal funds for federal funds for federal funds for federal funds funds for federal funds for federal funds fund

constitutionalist sentiments.
The Touchy Question. As anticipated,
Johnson asked for \$1.5 billion, the bulk
of which is slated for primary and secondary education levels, and most of
that is to help the underprivileged student. One billion dollars would be distributed among U.S. school districts
serving substantial numbers of pupils
(100 per district, or else \$70 pupils
cernollment) from:
come of less than \$2,000. About \$5%
to 90% of all the \$30,000 districts in
the U.S. would qualify.

The key to the President's handling of the touchy parchial school question is found in one sentence of his message. Assistance would be provided, wrote Johnson, "for the benefit of all children within the area served, including those who participate in shared services of other special deucational projects." "Shared services" refers to school programs in which parchial students at lend some clauses in pulsar concept his already in force in \$5 states.

The purposes of the measure would be accomplished, said Johnson, by distributing federal money to states, which would pass it on to public school boards. It would be up to the school boards themselves to determine how much of their allotment should be spent on new classrooms, teacher salaries, development of new teaching methods or expanded curriculums.

"Labmobiles." Parochial school students would benefit directly by sharing in a \$100 million fund for textbooks and library books in both public and parochial elementary and secondary schools. Another \$100 million would be used to create "supplementary educational centers" where public and parochial students alike could use libraries



BURCH & BLISS
"Build up the candidates, not Ray."

and laboratories, take advanced or remedial courses not included in the standard curriculum. Some of the centers would be mobile, in the form of bookmobiles, "labmobiles," traveling units for language instruction and vocational guidance.

The President abo asked \$45 million for the establishment of "regional education laboratories," where teachers would be trained and research conducted on new courses and teaching systems, and \$10 million for strengthening state departments of education. Both provisions underlined Johnson's stated intention of improving months stated intention of improving months of education, and of encouraging local efforts rather than turning over the whole task to the Federal Government.

All-Embracing, Additionally, \$260 million was requested for higher education—to provide college students with scholarships and low-interest loans, to help the scholarships and low-interest loans, to see \$150 million (in money from the anti-poverty program, not the education program as such) would be spent on preachool classes to prepare under spent on the scholarship and first graderen for kindergartin and first graderen for kindergartin and first grade.

Some critics continued to worry about such large-scale entry of the Federal Government into education and about the all-embracing quality of the Senator program. Said Vermont George Aiken: "I wish the President would stop glorifying poverty and putting all our worthwhile programs on a poverty basis." But Aiken was ready to support most of the bill, reflecting widespread approval in Congress and out. The important National Education Association (903,000 members) long opposed to the use of public funds for parochial schools, endorsed the bill, and Catholic groups gave it qualified

#### REPUBLICANS

Beyond Ideology

Angered by the G.O.P. moderates' drive to oust Dean Burch, his handpicked Republican national chairman, Barry Goldwater flared to a friend last month: "I may not be able to keep Burch in, but I'm sure as hell not going to let Rockefeller name Ray Bliss." week Barry strode onto the sunny patio of his Phoenix home to name Ray Bliss. Grimly Goldwater explained that at this week's meeting of the Republican National Committee in Chicago Burch could not expect the resounding vote of confidence he needed, and he would therefore resign to avoid a "long and divisive" intraparty fight. Added Barry: "I have always sought for unity, and I do now.

While Goldwater thus went through the last painful act of a surrender, made inevitable by his disastrous defeat last November, he was by no means surrendering to a Rockefeller man. The bland but brilliantly successful boss of the Republican Party in Ohio, Bliss had staved out of the convention wrangling between moderates and conservatives last summer, then had worked loyally for Candidate Goldwater, though from the start he took a dim view of Barry's chances and of the way he campaigned. In Bliss, the Republicans finally have what they desperately need: a chairman who is a superb technician, acceptable to all wings of the party, and less interested in ideology than in electing Republicans, Says he: "My philosophy is that I'm for a Republican when he's nominated."

Something to Do. Goldwater's acceptance of Bliss did not come easily. Less than a week before, in his Washington apartment, Barry had listened in angry disbelief as two of his most loyal supporters, Running Mate William Miller and Nebraska's National Committeeman Donald Ross, along with Ray Bliss himself, patiently explained that Burch was not worth fighting for. Miller declared that a thin, five-vote majority was the very best Burch could hope for in the 132-member National Committee. Later Miller spent another two hours urging Barry to accept Bliss. At last Barry agreed, but he insisted that Bliss must make a public statement that he would not consider taking the chairmanship unless Goldwater supported him.

ported him.

The many better qualified to take From Ray Wilss. He started in better politics "just for something to do" in 1931 bits for something to do" in 1931 bits for something to do" in 1931 pits for something to do" in 1931 pits for something to the form of Akron. Slowly pagin in his home town of Akron. Slowly mitteenan by impressing such sterling Republicans as Senator Robert A. Taff with his attention to detail. In 1947 with the start of the start of the form of

mediately persuaded Bliss to come back as a salaried state chairman and pick

up the pieces

Plodding and patient, Bliss instituted interminable polls and surveys, built a network of grass-roots organizations, set up a hard-driving, get-out-the-vote machine. A bare two years later, the Republicans were so strong again that they recaptured control of both houses of the legislature and every state office except the governorship. Ever since. despite a couple of setbacks, Bliss's Ohio G.O.P. has been one of the most dependable state organizations in the country

In 1960 Bliss delivered the state to Richard Nixon over John Kennedymuch to the surprise of Kennedy's expert pollsters. And even in the shambles of Barry Goldwater's 1964 defeat. Bliss's Republicans kept control of both houses of the legislature and came out with a 14-to-10 edge over the Democrats in the Ohio congressional delegation. Bob Taft Jr. lost to Incumbent Democrat Stephen Young for the Senate, but by only 13,000, while Johnson ran more than 1,000,000 ahead of

Goldwater.

Big Enough. "I've been a desk chairsays Bliss. "I don't profess to be an orator. I've always felt it my duty to build up the candidates, not Ray Bliss. The national build-up job that he faces now is monumental. The Republicans rank-and-file structure, demoralized and in disarray after Barry Goldwater's leaden leadership, must be almost completely remodeled and reorganized Dean Burch, inexperienced and fanatically loyal to Barry's right wing, purged some of the National Committee's best staff people on the ground-real or imagined-that they were not trustworthy. And on a loftier level, while the Republican Party has some outstanding and attractive potential presidential candidates among Governors (Romney, Scranton, et al.), a governorship no longer seems as strong a springboard to national office as it used to be. Increasingly, voters seem to want national experience and exposure in their national candidates.

Says Pragmatist Bliss: "If the Democratic Party is big enough for Harry Byrd and Hubert Humphrey, then the Republican Party is big enough for Jack Javits and Barry Goldwater." Which does not alter the fact that, for all of Bliss's avoidance of ideology, the party will need ideas-and obviously they will have to come from the Javits forces rather than the Goldwater side. In fact, New York's Senator Javits last week suggested that the National Committee "set in motion the machinery to call a national conclave to replace" the current Republican platform, because "we will be hindering most Republican candidates for Congress in 1966 if we permit the 1964 platform to remain as the most up-to-date declaration of national Republican policy.'



Salary: only \$1,000 more than the out-of-work client.

## NEW YORK Strike in a Welfare State

New York City is, among other things, a small welfare state. It carries no less than 500,000 people on its welfare rolls-a number roughly equal to the whole population of Denverranging from homeless children to the helpless aged to mothers of large broods with absent and often unknown fathers. To support these people the city spends more than \$1,100,000 every day in funds contributed by the federal, state and city governments. A hardy local economy scarcely benefits these chronically poor; instead of decreasing, the list of welfare cases grows by about

200 names a day. Administering money and various other social remedies to these families is a massive, complex and thankless undertaking for the 12,600 people in the city's Welfare Department. Though most of the 6,000 workers classified as investigators are not trained specifically in social work, the state requires them to be college graduates. They handle a minimum of 60-and as many as 100cases apiece, and each of these "clients" should ideally be getting weekly attention, an obvious impossibility. try to be conscientious," says one investigator, "you go crazy." other, who quit: "Sometimes I was even glad when a client died, because then I had one case less."

Nightmare Landscape. The investigator is expected to process a neverending mass of forms and applications, interview families to explore their situations and backgrounds, locate errant husbands, head off trouble-bound youngsters, find quarters for those evicted by landlords or tenement fires, worry over tardy or stolen relief checks. In between, he is supposed to provide his clients with whatever social services

and counseling he deems necessary to get them off the dole and to keep them and their children from becoming "welfare addicts." Says one welfare-worker: "If I had the time, I could get a third

of my cases off relief." For such efforts, carried on much of the time in a nightmare slum landscape filled with vermin and violence, the pay is poor. The top salary for an investigator with nine years' experience is \$7,190 a year-just a little more than a city-employed laborer gets after only one year and only \$1,000 more than his top client gets for no work at all. As a result, the Welfare Department is forced to hire untrained and inexperienced hands who never stay around long enough to do much good. Obviously, New York's welfare workers need improved wages and working conditions. But if the improvement is not forthcoming, should they go on strikeagainst the city and, in effect, against their clients?

City officials generally assume that the social workers' dedication transcends such matters as salary scale. During months of conflict with the city over their grievances, the welfare workers' unions demanded a probably excessive \$950 raise in starting salaries, a maximum of \$9,000 a year after six years' service, and a reduction in case loads. The city offered a probably niggardly increase of \$300 a year and little else. Result: fortnight ago the investigators called a strike.

Highly Unsocial. In the first twelve days, about 7,000 investigators and other welfare workers stayed away from their jobs. The city closed down ten of 25 welfare centers. The remaining centers were crammed with needy people seeking emergency assistance. Those workers who stayed on the job, along with substitutes who were rushed into service, found themselves issuing authorization for funds even though there was no way to check on the legitimacy of the applications. To make matters worse, a New York state law requires dismissal of any employee who strikes against the city. And so, the day after they struck, the welfare workers were legally without jobs.

By last week, despite sporadic huddles between negotiators and politicians, the city and the picketing welfare workers were as far away as ever from a sensible solution. From their ranks in the picket lines, the strikers hurled highly unsocial curses and epithets ("Scab!" "Fink!") at nonstrikers, while some union officers began calling for welfare families to mobilize and march on the

Meanwhile, Welfare Commissioner James R. Dumpson sent out letters with the regular fortnightly relief checks. Since there were no investigators around to make sure that the recipients were still entitled to get the checks, Dumpson lamely reminded those on welfare that they are obligated "to return this check if you are no longer in need of assistance." Apparently every recipient felt entitled; by week's end not one had returned his check.

## THE STATES

## Keeping Up with Uncle

With the Federal Government becoming increasingly active in every field from education to health, couldn't the states ease up at least a little on their own projects? Seemingly not. As more Governors were sworn in last week, the plans they submitted rivaled Washington's in ambition and variety. With one difference: while Lyndon is cutting taxes, most of the Governors have to raise them.

▶ New Jersey Democrat Richard J.



INDIANA'S BRANIGIN Fiscally tight.

Hughes, planning to seek a second term next fall and facing a hostile. Republican-dominated legislature, tossed off a 31,700-word message in the Great Society vein, designed to make sure "that New Jersey does not become a grim preview of a polluted, congested world of the future." His new programs would add \$153 million to the \$634 million state budget. Hughes wants a state sales or income tax, which the legislatureunder federal court order to reapportion itself and stand for re-election next November-is not about to give him.

▶ Iowa Democrat Harold Hughes's problem is too many Democrats. He won his second term by the biggest margin (430,479 votes) of any candidate in state history, bringing with him nearly 100 new Democrats, most without previous legislative experience or special loyalties to the Governor. He hoped they would stay in line. "In this hour of unlimited promise," he said. "no Iowan can afford to be anti-business, anti-labor, anti-farmer, anti-government or anti-progress." He also meant anti-Hughes.

▶ Indiana Democrat Roger D. Branigin stepped into his first term as Governor, whipped through a seven-minute inaugural address, followed next day with a legislative message that lasted all of 14 minutes. Apparently as tight fiscally as he is verbally. Branigin moved against the trend, urged the Democratic legislature to repeal some \$40 million in state and local taxes over the next two

Arkansas Democrat Orval E. Faubus began his record sixth term by asking the legislature to 1) pass a constitutional amendment calling for reapportionment on a basis other than population, and 2) send it to "this misguided group of people who are supposed to be judges on the Supreme Court." Then Faubus got busy trying to make good on two campaign promises: a multimillion-dollar road-building program and a \$1,000 raise for each of Arkansas' 16,-756 public-school teachers.

► Colorado Republican John Love, halfway through his four-year term, thought he saw storm warnings when he asked for a 1% increase in the state's sales tax and a 2¢-a-pack additional tax on cigarettes. He was right. Not only was Love saddled with his first divided legislature (Republican senate, Democratic house), which boded ill for his taxincrease plans, but even some fellow Republicans were against the idea.

▶ Washington Republican Daniel Jackson Evans nearly got into a battle royal with the Democratic legislature even before he was inaugurated. A quirk in Washington state law calls for the new legislature to convene two days before the Governor takes office. Lame Duck Democratic Governor Albert Rosellini tried to get it to pass a blatantly partisan redistricting bill, which sailed right through the senate but failed in a house Democratic caucus by only



WASHINGTON'S EVANS & WIFE Nearly a fight.

two votes. Evans is asking for massive aid to education, mental health projects, and streamlining of the state's monumental bureaucracy, which, he was startled to learn, included a furniture and bedding advisory council. Mused Evans: "How you advise on bedding, I'm not quite sure."

#### MISSISSIPPI

## Indictments This Time

The case involving the murder last June of three young civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss., was back in the courts. This time U.S. Assistant Attorney General John Doar took it directly to a federal grand jury of Mississippians, avoiding a preliminary hearing that had derailed the case before (TIME, Dec. 18). This time, too, there was stronger evidence for an indictment, including two confessions from men who had been in the crowd that lynched the three victims

The jury quickly handed down indictments against 18 men, including Neshoha County Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, 41, his deputy Cecil Price, 26, and several Klan members. They were charged with violating a broad 1870 U.S. law. originally passed to curtail the Klan, and prohibiting interference with con-

stitutional rights.

At week's end U.S. marshals made their arrests. The Government would like to bring the case to a quick trial, hopefully before the end of January. Any possible murder charges are a matter for the Neshoba county grand jury, which is to convene the first week of February.

## THE WORLD

## SOUTH VIET NAM

### The Quiet Escalation

It was late in the morning, and the Communist antiarieraft crews guarding the bridge on Route 7, ten miles from the Lautian village of Ban Ban, were probably not hankering for extra work, soudenly they had their gam sightly not hankering low from gun sightly had been gun sightly and the sightly sightl

Most of the planes got through unscathed, but by the time the last jets had reached the target, the excited Reds got off some telling ack-ack rounds. Down went two of the attackers, an F-100 and an F-105, and out went the pilots in their parachutes. While the remaining U.S. jets held Communist ground troops at bay with strafing runs, U.S. helicopters fluttered in from nearby bases, picked up Captain Albert C. Vollmer, 32, of Denton, Kans. His downed flight mate, Captain Charles L. Ferguson, 35, of Clovis, N. Mex., hid all night in the jungle before his rescue next day.

Speciaruli was, the clash speciaruli was, the clash speciaruli alos last week was more important los was more with the revealed, U.S. officials have long said that the possibility of hitting Comminis supply lines in Laos was only under study. In fact, after last month's "demicoup" in South Viet Nam, the U.S., bosh with Viet Nam, the U.S. was only under study in the war had been suspended. Now it is known that Washington has been carrying out air strikes in Laos

since last year—a significant escalation of the anti-Communist struggle in Indo-China.

"Suppressive Fire." Last May, with the Red Pathet Lao on the offensive. the U.S. began flying reconnaissance flights over Laos. Time after time. the) missions carried them to Ban Ban (which in Laotian means Village of Villages), a tiny cluster of about 100 shacks on stilts noted more for the rice whisky its inhabitants produce than for anything else. But the Ban Ban area is dotted with camouflaged antiaircraft batteries designed to protect the key bridge near by, a 50-yd,-long span across the Nam Mat River used by the Reds in their supply line from North Viet Nam. When the Communists shot down a camera-carrying jet, the U.S. started sending armed escorts. When one of the latter was downed, U.S. fighter-bombers clobbered the offending Pathet Lao guns. Recon sweeps continued, and when fired upon at times, fighter escorts dished out more "suppressive fire."

Before long, "suppressive fire" became something else. Not waiting to be
shot at, U.S. jets began blasting Red
largets—mainly along Route 7, the
principal convoy link from Communist
North Viet Nam to the Pathet Lao,
and along the Ho Chi Minh trail, over
which North Viet Sum. Albate Lao,
and along the Ho Chi Minh trail, over
which North Viet Sum. Nam toer
month. Though aided by Laotian-flown
propeller-driven T-28s, bases in South
Viet Nam and elsewhere supplied U.S.
manned F-105 Thunderchiefs—one of
the hottest, meanest items in the U.S.
Air Force inventory, capable of lifting

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CAMBODIA
Phompenh

Gulf of Stam
Salgon

Salgon

SUTH
TITTS Make Phomona

twenty-six 565-lb. hombs, almost twice the payload of a World War II B-17. Of late, F-1055 have been seen taking off from the sprawling airbase at Danang, South Viet Nam, at least half of them carrying bombs. There has been no complex strategy to the missions. When a Communist target offers itself, a strike is called.

Presidential Ire. The flights have been controlled on almost a mission-by-mission basis by the White House in Washington, which began by restricting missions to four planes. With half of the craft flying cover, such small flights often failed to destroy their objectives. Explains a Pentagon official: "These are young, green kids, and there was a lot of flak around." Because of mountainous terrain, the U.S. jets usually must attack low, slowly, and in single file, which makes them all the more vulnerable; it was only last November when a jet fighter was shot down and its pilot killed.

Nevertheless, Lyndon Johnson was irritated at the misses and near misses

of targets. The Air Force replied somewhat testily that it should be given an overall mission and allowed to accomplish it in its own way. Last week, for the first time, it got its wish. The tactical objective of the strike near Ban Ban was confined solely to Laos. The bridge over the Nam Mat was instrumental in maintaining the flow of Red supplies to the Pathet Lao-the stretch of Route 7 that was hit is too distant to form part of the Ho Chi Minh trail to the south. But the demonstration of U.S. power would undoubtedly have its positive psychological effect in South Viet Nam. where there is concern that the U.S.

Meding Thom Wolk. How effective can such acrial strikes he against Hanoi's infiltration? There is evidence that he Red supply lines are indeed being somewhat disrupted. No longer do colomos of cadres move openly through Laos toward South Viet Nam: they have been forced to disperse. The Reds now find it more difficult to use track to the reds of the red of the r

But men slipping through jungle are still hard to stop. Two months ago, a French planter in South Viet Nam was captured by the Viet Cong. Before he was freed, he reports, his captors were bombed for 17 days but kept moving. Total guerrilla casualties: one dead Further, as was shown in Korea, masses of manpower can repair roads and makeshift bridges overnight. Says a U.S. military officer in Laos: "A 500-lb. bomb makes a hole five feet deep and ten feet across. With 50 coolies filling the hole and packing it with a battering ram, the road can be ready again the next day." Moreover, the North Vietnamese funnel much aid to the Viet Cong along routes far removed from Laos, Cambodia is now a big supply depot for Communist men and equipment moved by sea from North Viet Nam. It remains to be seen whether Washington's quiet escalation can really curb Hanoi's undeclared invasion of its neighbors.

## A Wary Warmth

On the political front, the rift that divided South Viel Nam's generals and the U.S. embassy had healed considerably. There was, after all, a war to fight. Up to Gia Long Palace one afternoon last week went the whole crowd-soldiers, civilian ministers, diplomats—for a ten party. There, after the control of the control o

Would they speak? Certainly. With grins on their faces, they even had ten minutes of small talk.

The wary warmth followed a compromise under which the Vietnamese military vowed no more political intervention like that which outraged the U.S. embassy last month. For his part, Two the Ward of the

Fact is, Khanh later commented, he couldn't understand why he had been accused of being anti-U.S. just because of his spat with Jaylor. "For 20 years." he complained, "it was said that Khanh Khanh becomes anti-American." To prove that he hadn't spurned Under Sam, Khanh reported that he was growing back his goatee, explaining. "When I work this before, everyone knew I was pro-American. I shared it off and sound objoints that I shared it off and sound objoints that I should grow it back."

But, of course, it will take more than tea and a goatee to save South Viet Nam. The Buddhists were as busy as ever, last week tried to paralyze the northern cities of Quangtri, Quangngai, Danang and Hué with hunger strikes and protest demonstrations. In Saigon, the Reds were being clever again. At week's end a Vietnamese policeman patrolling the U.S. Special Services swimming pool, used by hundreds of American servicemen, wives and children, looked hard at a flowerpot a few feet from the water, found concealed in it an explosive charge big enough, according to one American, "to blow the whole damned place to pieces."

## FORMOSA

#### Heir Apparent

As eddet son of Generalissino Chiang Kaishek 55-year-old Chiang Chirek sho has long been touted to have the that an even chance to take charge of Nationalist China when his father, now 77, retires. But no one could ever be certain that Little Chiang would win out over Vice President Chen Cheng, rival leader of another Kuomintang faction.

Last week, with Chiang Ching-kuo firmly installed in a top Cabinet post, and with 67-year-old Chen Cheng almost constantly abed with a liver ailment, the issue seemed less in doubt. Chiang was made Minister of National Defense, a post for which he has long been preparing as Deputy Minister. In other shifts, the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Education were handed to two of his firmest allies, Cambridgeeducated scientist-economist Li Kuoting and Yen Chen-hsing, a Ph.D. from Iowa State University. The older men they replaced were known to have leaned more toward Chen Cheng. To most observers, Little Chiang's new job was tantamount to his being named heir apparent.

### AFRICA

## Ouster & Death

No doubt about it, Congolese Rebel Leader Christophe Gibenye is steadily gaining friends in the rest of Africa. While his henchmen huddled in Cairo with the control of the control of the cussing more aid for the rebellion, Gebreye himself turned up in Uganda with the rulers of three East African republics in tow. Kernya's Jonno Kenyatta, Uganda's Apollo Milton Obuse and inject hirtiled to help the Congolese



CARLUCCI & NYERERE IN DECEMBER

After months of friendship, the heave-ho.

"hero," and Western diplomats sensed a rising tide of anti-Americanism growing from the meeting.

"No stone has Nesconer had Necree returned to he capital of Dare s Salaam than he called in U.S. Ambassador William Leonhart and informed him that two American officials were "engaged in subversive activities" and would not be leave the country in 24 hours. One was Embassy Counselor Robert Gordon. The other work of the country in 24 hours, one was Embassy Counselor Robert Gordon. The other work of the country in 24 hours, one was the country in 24 hours, one

Washington strenuously denied the subversion charges, and Nyerere refused to show Leonhart the "evidence" on which the explusion was based. Some observers believed that the action may have been linked to the crudely forged "documents" turned up last November by Tanzania Foreign Minister. Oscar Kambona, which purported to show the U.S. as leagued with Fortugal in a plot to over throot was that Nyerere believed Carltuci and Gordon were behind the abortive Arab-backed coup that failed in Zanzber last month.

Even more mysterious was the asassination of Burundi's Permier Pierre Ngendandumwe, who was gunned down on the steps of a hospital in Bujumbura after a visit to his wife, who had just given birth to a baby. A moderate. Ngendandumwe had been in office out Ngendandumwe had been in office out regime headed by Albin Nyamoya. Burundi has been Red China's major East African base for subversion directed

\* In neighboring Kenya, the government angrily expelled Time Nairobi Bureau Chief Peter Forbath, who only the week before had been scouting Congolese rebel supply lines in the neighboring the Nairobi Period.



TAYLOR & KHANH AT GIA LONG PARTY
After weeks of silence, ten minutes of small talk.



against the Congo, but with the assassin still at large, there was no way of knowing who had put him up to the deed.

Odd Talk. Meanwhile, up from obscurity popped former Congolese Premier Cyrille Adoula, who was replaced last July by Moise Tshombe. Writing in the left-wing Tunisian weekly Jeune Afrique. Adoula proposed that the Congo embrace the Gbenye regime and forgive the rebels their savagery. "Any solution that excludes the rebels," wrote Adoula, "would be illusory." This was odd talk from a man who had refused even to negotiate grievances with the rebels while he was in power. Now Adoula proposed including them in a reconciliation government while at the same time kicking out the white mercenaries who had provided much-needed leadership for the Congo's ragtag army. Most important, Adoula argued, Moise Tshombe must be "excluded" from any future attempt to reconcile the Congo's fierce factions, since he "carried the responsibility for the present situation '

Adoula's argument was music to the ears of those African leaders who view Tshombe as a Belgian puppet and would like nothing better than to see him ousted from power. When and if that happens, Cyrille Adoula clearly would like to pick up the pieces where he left them six months ago.

## GREAT BRITAIN

Sentence of Death?

Past Nelson's Column and on up Piccadilly to Hyde Park marched 10,-000 irate Britons bearing mock coffins and neatly lettered banners. backed you at the poll," read the slogans. "Don't put us on the dole." Gloomed another: "Prepare to meet thy doom." The demonstrators were British aircraft workers, and the object of their protest last week was Prime Minister Harold Wilson's troubled Labor government.



TSR.2 ON MAIDEN FLIGHT Curses for the cod heads, worries for the wet nurse.

The cause of the uproar was the threatened cancellation of Britain's allpurpose TSR-2 bomber. A superbly sophisticated airplane that can fly at twice the speed of sound twelve miles high, or barrel along on the deck to elude enemy radar, the TSR-2 was first intended to be a light bomber. Later the plane was modified for direct support of ground troops, replacing the canceled Blue Water artillery missile. Then two years ago, when the U.S. decided to scrub its Skybolt air-toground thermonuclear missile, which had been destined for sale to the R.A.F., TSR-2 was again modifiedthis time to play the role of a "hedgehopping" strategic strike and reconnaissance bomber.

In the process, the cost of the 140 planes needed rose from \$1.1 billion to nearly \$2.25 billion-some \$14 million apiece. Though two prototypes are already flying and 20 others are near completion, Wilson and his Defense Minister Denis Healey began to wonder if Britain could afford such a luxury weapons system.

Replacement of TSR-2 planes with less expensive (\$5.6 million each) U.S.built F-111 tactical fighter-bombers (TIME, Jan. 15) would bring about considerable savings. But it would also put 50,000 of Britain's 265,000 aircraft workers out of jobs and strike a damaging technological blow to the nation's once proud aircraft industry. In an unguarded moment, Healey, who admires tough, cost-conscious U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, dismissed such criticism by saying it was not his job to "wet-nurse overgrown and mentally retarded children in the domestic economy.

Furious workers, feeling that they had been betraved by the very men they had voted into power, raged against Air Ministry "cod heads," and Wilson at week's end invited top industry and labor leaders to Chequers in an effort to calm the situation.

### The Battle of Leyton Hall

In 1961, when the Conservative government introduced a bill to limit Commonwealth immigration for the first time in the nation's history, Laborite Patrick Gordon Walker led the Opposition's opposition. He decried the meas-"bare-faced racial discrimina-

tion," warned that it would do serious damage to Britain's relations with its Commonwealth partners. Speaker after speaker rose to support him, protesting that the legislation struck at the roots of Britain's traditional tolerance toward visitors and residents of any creed or hue.

About Face. The trouble is that in the wake of the torrent of new arrivals from the West Indies, Pakistan and India before the bill was passed, the tolerance level among many Britons has become a good deal lower than it once was. Hence the fact that Labor's immigration policy has risen to plague the party-and particularly Patrick Gordon Walker. Until last October, the placid, pipe-smoking onetime Oxford history don had held a parliamentary seat from the racially mixed factory town of Smethwick. Then, during Britain's general election last October, Gordon Walker suddenly found himself in the middle of an ugly racial campaign conducted by backers of Tory Candidate Peter Griffiths. "If you want a nigger neighbor, vote Labor," read the smears Smethwick's stone walls. Apparent-



GORDON WALKER CAMPAIGNING Lower level for tolerance.

ly plenty of Smethwickians were frightened, and although Gordon Walker tried to avoid the issue, Griffiths won

in a startling upset.

But incoming Prime Minister Harold Wilson wanted Gordon Walker to be Foreign Secretary in his new government, and under the British system a Cabinet member must have a seat in Parliament. Casting about for a safe constituency. Labor officials settled on Leyton, a drab East London workingclass neighborhood represented in the House of Commons for the past 30 years by a 73-year-old Labor M.P. named Reginald Sorensen. Abruptly, Sorensen was invited to accept a life peerage and vacate the constituency, and a by-election was scheduled for

At first, Levton seemed not only safe for Labor but also safe from the race issue, since only 3% of its population is nonwhite. But in politics no issue stays dormant. Gordon Walker found things complicated by the fact that last November-after reading a Gallup poll showing 68% of all Britons to be in favor of some curbs on immigration-Wilson's Labor government voted to renew the same immigration law it had fought so vigorously in 1961. Kicking off the Tories' campaign against Gordon Walker in Levton, former Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod chortled, "I welcome, though I despise. Mr. Gordon Walker's abandonment of a cause he advocated so fiercely such a short time ago.

"De Noo Candidate." Into the imbroglio dropped the British Fascist Party, a gang of racists who decided to bring the color question into the byelection campaign with a vengeance, even though Gordon Walker and his Tory opponent, Leyton Engineer Ronald Buxton, tried to soft-pedal it. Nastily and noisily, the neo-Nazis invaded Gordon Walker's first campaign rally in Leyton, were only repulsed after Gordon Walker threw a right uppercut and Labor's burly Defense Minister Denis Healey hurled the Fascist leader, Colin Jordan, off the platform into the front row.

Last week, as Gordon Walker continued his campaign in Leyton, at least 30 burly Labor stewards guarded the halls in which he spoke. Although a massive journalistic contingent from Fleet Street was, in The Times of London's words, "ready to pounce at the drop of a swastika," no Fascists showed upthough Spoiler Jordan sent an agent in blackface to the Leyton town hall, where the interloper declared himself, in crude parody of Negro vernacular, to be "de noo candidate, Walker Gordon." And though everyone was protesting that race was not an issue in Leyton, the BBC hastily canceled a television screening of a play called Fable, which shows a future Britain ruled by colored people, in which whites are the victims of minority discrimination. Scheduled for election eve, the program was postponed for a week.

## RUSSIA

## Looking Backward

Some two years ago, Kharkov Professor of Economics Evsei Liberman startled the Soviet establishment with a Pravda piece urging a switch from rigid, centralized Marxist planning to Western-style profit guidelines for factories. As Liberman saw it, factories would produce only what retail stores could sell. The proposal was more prerevolutionary than revolutionary, and it touched off a storm of protest from orthodox Marxists.

But Nikita Khrushchev was impressed and decided to give Libermanism a chance. One factory in Moscow



ECONOMIST LIBERMAN New discovery: supply and demand.

and another in Gorky were put on the profit and free-market system on a trial basis six months ago. Not surprisingly, they demonstrated a vast improvement in efficiency over the old Marxist bureaucratic model. When Khrushchev was ousted, some Soviet experts suspected that his revisionist experiments with Libermanism were at least partly to blame. On the contrary, the new leadership moved quickly to make Libermanism a prime element of their domestic policy.

In unveiling the 1965 Soviet budget last month, Premier Aleksei Kosyginhimself a savvy economist-announced that by the end of the year one-third of Russia's consumer-goods factories were to switch to the Liberman system. Then, three weeks ago, Moscow disclosed an "area" trial of Libermanism in Lyov where, significantly, not only the town's consumer industries but also its heavy industries, including a coal mine, were to go on a supplyand-demand basis

Last week, hailing "this new form of planning" as "profitable for industry and the population," Moscow announced that it already had approved the conversion to Libermanism of near-

ly 400 consumer-goods factories from Moscow and Leningrad to Minsk and Kazakhstan. Trade ministries have until Jan. 31 to draw up a list of retail outlets authorized to place orders directly to the factories. Factory managers in turn will be given the authority to set production schedules based on retailstore orders, and to determine the size and wages of the work force needed to fill them at a profit.

In addition, 76 textile mills, 20 leather factories and a number of other suppliers of raw materials will switch to producing to the demand of the converted consumer-goods factories. Though Liberman is not likely to replace Lenin in the hierarchy of Communist saints, and though both the professor and Moscow protest too much that Libermanism is not capitalism, Russia is clearly looking backward in its most important economic experiment in several decades.

Becoming an Unperson

Eight million Russians received a new April 17 in the mails last week, with a succinct instruction to insert it in their official Communist Party calendars for 1965. The new date was nothing like the old. Gone was the photo of the bald head, the round face unsmiling above the five medals, the sixline biography describing his rise to Chairman of the Council of Ministers and First Party Secretary. Even the fellow's inspirational quote on the back gave way to an anonymous poem praising party modesty. Thus, by having his birthday wiped from the state calendar, did Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev become an "unperson.

Decalendarizing was not the only demeaning treatment given the departed Khrushchev last week in Moscow, Word spread among book lovers that the first volume of the planned six-volume History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union would be withdrawn for a little updating. In case anyone wondered why Volume One (which deals with the period from 1883 to 1905) needed to be updated, they had only to recall that its preface made grand and glowing references to Khrushchev, one of which described him as the "true

In his dacha outside Moscow, Nikita could take some comfort in the fact that he was not yet being subjected to the treatment given to that other fallen leader-Josef Stalin. In the current Novy Mir, wartime Soviet Ambassador to London Ivan Maisky cuttingly elaborates on the tale that Stalin locked himself in his Kremlin study the day the Nazis invaded Russia and didn't bother to come out until four days later, by which time Hitler's hordes had the Red Army reeling all along the Russian front. But someone high in the Kremlin must recall old Joe with respect. Stalin's birthday (Dec. 21) is observed in the same Soviet calendar that has made Nikita an unperson.

## FRANCE

#### Honk! Biff! Bam!

One surprising result of French affluence has been a marked increase in French pugnacity. Near the Madeleine in Paris, two motorists quarreled over a parking space, and in the fight that followed one dropped dead of a heart attack. An Algerian became so enraged when his car was sideswiped that he shot the other driver in the head with a pistol, Adman Joël de Cizancourt, 34, was sitting in his parked sports car when a man carrying a suitcase passed close by him. Shouting that the suitcase had scratched his beautiful car, De Cizancourt leaped out and angrily slugged the man. He turned out to be Alain Gilou, 51, an editor of the prestigious magazine Réalités, and he died in a nearby hospital without ever recovering consciousness.

The rapid decline in the famed po-

an effort to impress Frenchmen with her need to end auch violence. Le Bihan was given ten months in jail. To underline its concern, the Ministry of Justice ordered that all motorists engaged in automotive scuffles be charged and tried within three days of the event. Finally, France-Soir weighed in on the side of amity by passing out windshield stickers reading "Don't get mad."

## WEST GERMANY

## The Shah Was Not Amused

As political satire, the photo-montage in Cologne's Sandr-Anzeiger early last month was both toothless and tasteless. There sat the Shath of Iran hungrily eying a smiling former King Saud of Arabia. Into Saud's hand Austrian Free-lance Cartoonist Harald Sattler had drawn a shear of banknotes with the Shath saying: "Okay then, make it 30,000 and you can have Farah Diba."



"CRO-MAGNON 65": CARTOONIST'S VIEW OF FRENCH DRIVERS

litesse française has been speeded by too many cars competing with each other on an inadequate road system. Parking is so nightmarish that it has become a Parisian cliché to say "Shall we walk, or do we have time to take the car?" As fisticuffs and frustrations pile up, the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné observed: "What's needed is not a driver's license but a hunting license" The official police publication Liaisons, groping for the psychological roots of the problem, observed that in motorists there is a "connection between a certain complex of pride and power, and that "any infringement of the rights drivers hold sacred becomes an infringement of their power and pride.

The most famed case in France reached the courts formight ago. Last March, Judge André Heilbronner, a member of the Conseil d'Etat, which is roughly equivalent to the U.S. Suprement of the Curt, was dragged from his Cirosin by Electrician Jean Elhan's wife joined in with the high heel of one of her shoes. When arrested, Le Bihan claimed that the judge's car had cut him off. In

Since Farah Diba is the proper Muslim wife of the Shah, and the Shah both a proud ruler and a properly possessive Arab husband, he found the pastiche not only unfunny but insulting.

By coincidence, the montage ap-

peared the same day last December as West German President Heinrich Lübke's annual game hunt for diplomats in Westphalia, giving the Iranian ambassador opportunity to vent his indignation point-blank to the chief of state. Lübke's sympathy for the envoy's case was hardly reduced by the fact that the Stadt-Anzeiger had vigorously opposed Lübke's re-election as President in 1964. On a New Year's Eve TV program, he announced without mentioning names, that a journalist had "disparaged a friendly head of state in an un-heard of way" and that the friendly head "has let me know that he feels deeply insulted and injured, and he is demanding the protection of our state.

The paper's editors had already felt pangs of remorse, printed an apology. Publisher Kurt Neven Dumont even offered to fly to Teheran to apologize personally to the Shah. But it was too late.

Iran had sigorously protested to the German Foreign Office, demanding legal action under Article 103 of the German Criminal Code, which forbrids slandering foreign heads of state. Produced by Lilbke, the Cologne prosecutor sent four investigators to raid 25-year-old Cartonist Sattler's apartment, pura aby in search of some evidence supporting dark Iranian hints that Sattler's acid pen had been dipped in Nasser or Communist money. They found nothing of

the sort. Still rankled by memories of the 1962 Der Spiegel press flap, when overzealous German cops arrested staffers and raided the magazine's office after an article disclosing classified NATO information, the German press was predictably caustic about what the Süddeutsche Zeitung aptly felt was "making an elephant out of a mosquito." week's end the Cologne prosecutor had still not filed an indictment, and everyone was hoping that the Shah would decide to settle for Neven Dumont's personal apology and thus bring a quiet end to the tempest in an inkpot.

### **EGYPT**

## Lucky Gamal

Bellt rang in the lobbies of Cairo's domed National Assembly one evening, and its 360 members scurried to their seats to hear a special message from President Gamal Ahdel Nasser. It was more than the seat of th

According to the official newspaper Al Ahram, the Assembly was "stunned into moments of solemn silence" by Nasser's words, but did he really mean to quit? Well, hardly. Under Nasser's constitution the President may succeed himself, and Nasser pointedly failed to rule himself out as a draft choice for renomination. His message got through. Suddenly the Assembly was flooded by a deluge of telegrams, petitions and letters urging Nasser's renomination. Visitors descended on the chamber, hurrying to get their support down in writing in the guest book. One entry attested that "The Ministry of the Interior and the Supreme Police Council, which employ 150,000 persons and keep a vigilant eye on the security and safety of the nation, express their full faith in President Nasser.

Though Nasser has hinted that some time he might turn the presidency over to someone else and devote full time to running his Arab Socialist Union party, the hour has probably not arrived. The betting is that Egypt's 13-year leader will be renominated unanimously by his rubber-stamp Assembly, then re-elected by his usual 99%-plus majority.

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Sparkling.. flavorful... distinctive!

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A full bodied flavor with a deep-down goodness, sparkling with a special lightness

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Tired of riding

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Well, now that you've found Monaco,
relax...

the hunt's over. You sly fox, you.

'65 Dodge Monaco



## MIDDLE EAST

#### The Somewhat Secret Pressure

Out of a four-day conference of Arab Premiers in Cairo last week came 22 secret resolutions. Since intrigue is as commonplace as sand in the Middle East, everyone was soon publicly discussing the clandestine clauses.

The most important were aimed at an odd pair of betfellows—fared and West Germany, Following up plans decided on at the Arab Summit in Alexandria last September, the conferes agreed to push ahead toward cutting off Israel's water with the building of a pumping station on the Wazzana River, which flows through Lebanon and Syria into Israel. By a series of locks, tunnels and canals, the water is to be fed around Israel and into Jordan.

Fearing Israeli retaliation, finy Leb anon last week tried to be goff. Is Premier, Hussein Oweini, suggested that the pumping station might be built in Syria instead of Lebanon. When the the pumping station might be built in Syria instead of Lebanon. When the the control of the control of the control was so close to the frontier that it lay within range of Israeli guns, Oweini finally gave in. But, nervous at the risk of foreign politics on his soil, he rejected the proposal that troops and the topfor "protection" against the Israelis.

The Arabs' second main goal was intended to force reduction of West German aid to Israel. The Arab Premiers warned Bonn that they just might retaliate by recognizing East Germany. This heavy-handed blackmail was rejected by Bundestag Ted. "If goes too for when some other state, against which we have nothing, tries to stop us from giving aid to Israel."

Past experience has shown that joint Arab threats are seldom followed by joint Arab action. The diversion of the Jordan waters, even if construction is over started, will be sever started, will be sever started, will be blackmail against Bonn may well backfire, since the West German aid of \$242 million to the 13 Arab states would be cut off with the breaking of diplomatic relations. That is a sum the Arabs could is succeedy hope

## KUWAIT

## Oil, Oil Everywhere,

But Not a Drop to Drink
A month ago the oil-rich sheikdom
of Kuwait banned all liquor within its
borders, and since then many of its
thirsty clizens have been drinking everytimes in significant to the control of the control
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Kuwait's fastest growing business. A fifth of Dewar's White Label Scotch now commands a sheik's ransom of \$50 on the black market.

Prohibition came to Kuwait as deviously as an Arab horse trade. In theory only Christian residents of the predominantly Moslem nation could drink, using ration cards to obtain whisky through London's Gray Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., which has had an import monopoly on Kuwait's liquor flow for decades. In fact, Moslems imbibed increasingly, and drunken-driving fatalities mounted apace. The nation's stricter religious leaders then teamed up with local merchants who resented Gray Mackenzie's lucrative monopoly to introduce a prohibition bill in the Kuwaiti Assembly. With voting a matter of

#### HUNGARY

## La Bolshe Vita

Hungarians love chocolate—indeed, it is their favorite sweet. They earl it in pastries takes, cookies, and even as the state of a paneake called paleacinita. However, a paneake called paleacinita, trumors of a senadal that turned many a Communist sweet tooth sour. At lavish parties run for high government officials by the boss of Hungary's state-controlled national catering service, the pièce de résistance was a chocolate-covered airline hostess.

As the rumors had it, Caterer-cumconfectioner Lajos Onodi operated a roulette parlor in the Budapest suburb of Göd. The gambling den, frequented by foreign diplomats as well as Hun-



ARAB PREMIERS CONFERRING IN CAIRO
Pumping station? Pumping station? Who, me?

public record in the tiny Moslem land, the bill passed easily, despite its manifest unpopularity and whatever the legisislators' private lapses from the temperance of Mohammed's grace might be.

Gray Mackenzie padlocked its doors. and the poisoning cases began to stagger in as sales of after-shave lotions and cologne soared tenfold. Several dozen British and American petroleum engineers served notice that they would not renew their employment contracts if Kuwait stayed dry. Several influential Kuwaitis have applied to remote countries for posts as honorary consuls, hoping thereby to qualify for diplomatic liquor privileges. Many of the thirsty began flocking to Basra in Iraq, 100 miles from Kuwait City. Their pilgrimage has also produced agitation for repeal of the law from their weekend widows left behind. They fear that the forced-draft drinking by the boys and the wiles of the women of Basra may prove a dangerously combustible mix.

garian officials, not only had a rigged routete wheel but plenty of scantily card girls—many of them recruited from Maley, the Hungarian state airline—who were railled off as the evening proposed. On at least one occasion, a first prize, whereupon the Communist big shot who won her retired for a high-calory desearch.

catory uses the thingarian Party Box Janos Charles was apparently too enhartassed by the Catered Affair to reveal these details, he did bring formal charges against Onodi (whose brother-in-law is Justice Minister Feren Revzal). Onodi and ten cronies will go on trial later this month for having "caused damage to the economy amounting to different (\$17.20 cm). The control of the companies of the

## THE HEMISPHERE

## PANAMA

Passing a Test

The mob came boiling down Panama (Ity's Avenida Central last week, howling anti-Yanqui slogans on its way to the U.S. Canal Zone. It was the anniversary of the violent riots that killed 21 Panamanians and four U.S. soldiers in January 1964, But this time 100 troopers of Panama's tough Guardia Nacional stood near the zone border. When the riot-minded students and pressional stood near the zone border. The property of the property of the property dispersed the crowd. Within 45 minutes it was all over, and Panama had passed a milestone of sorts.

In its first real test, the new government of President Marco Aurelio Robles, 59, was strong enough to act shrewdly and firmly against the country's leftists and ultra-nationalists. For Panama that is a rare quality.

Justice, but Quietly, Mindful that Washington was hardly likely to build a new sea-level canal in Panama if further riots erupted, President Robles took the play into his own hands as the January anniversary approached. After long sessions with his advisers and Guardia Colonel Bolívar Vallarino, he paid solemn homage to the "heroic sacrifice" of the 21 Panamanian "martyrs" (while neglecting to mention that at least nine were killed accidentally by other Panamanians), publicly promised a completely new treaty to replace the hated 1903 pact that gives the U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone. He allowed the agitators to make their speeches, burn a few U.S. flags and stage their parades

along carefully prescribed routes. But

he warned against violence, and when

the boys got out of hand the guardsmen

were waiting.

Barring some unforeseen explosion. Robles can now get on with the important business of negotiating a new treaty and getting Panama's economy back in shape. In 1963 Panama had its best year in history: last year, after the riots, was far from good. Some \$30 million in capital fled to Switzerland and Nassau, so far has not returned. Zone residents. who once spent \$1,600,000 a month in Panama City, are beginning to spend again, but many remain hesitant to shop in town. New foreign investment virtually was halted for months following the disorders. The unemployment rate is up to a staggering 25%

Toxes for All. Peace and stability should help considerably. So should some of Robles' internal reforms. For a starter, Robles intends to do something unheard of—collect the country's taxes. A new tax bill, rammed through Congress, has boosted top personal income taxes to 43%. Old industrial incentive tax exemptions (some as long

as 25 years) will be examined, perhaps renegotiated. To make it all harder to swallow—but sounder by half—he appointed as chief tax collector a bright young U.S.-trained economist. Rodrigo Núñez, 29, who immediately sent auditors to check the books of the country's biggest companies.

The tax reform has won Robles important enemies among the same businessmen who actively supported his election. But the betting is that they will reluctantly go along. The alternative, of

The state of the s

ROBLES & VALLARINO

A milestone of sorts.

course, is to play into the hands of the agitators, who were marching around last week passing out left-wing leaflets calling for the overthrow of "the oligarchic government of Robles" and quoting fiery revolutionary slogans by Fidel Castro.

### COLOMBIA

Deadly Debut

Just after dawn one morning, a group of Simacota (pop. 5,000), a small farming community in the Andean foothills 225 miles northeast of Bogotá. Wearing khaki uniforms and FALN-type armbands, the raiders attacked the police

ost with modern automatic weapons, killing three policemen and a child who wandered into the line of fire. With crisp military precision, they then cut communication lines, looted the government Agrarian Bank of \$5,300. snatched the cashbox from the local brewery, and stole arms and ammunition from police headquarters. One of the leaders was a pretty blonde girl of about 19 who was called Comrade Mariela. After two hours, the invaders vanished into the hills, but not before rounding up the populace for a Communist harangue and passing out manifestos calling for a people's revolution.

Colombia's President Guillermo León Valencia flatly called the raid "Castro-Communist-Inspired." Despite the widespread lawlessness in the surrounding countryside, Simacota had never before been troubled by bandits. The uniforms, armbands, methods and message all pointed to Castro.

pointed to Castro.

If was too estimate how high an operation the Castrottes have ging an operation the Castrottes have ging an operation the Castrottes have given to the control of the castrottes have given the castrottes of th

#### BRAZIL

Headway at Lost
"Things are looking better," said a
Rio banker, "Things are looking better," agreed an important army colonel.
"Things are looking better," chimed in a
wealthy ore exporter. It might not show
everywhere—inflation pushed ahead
86.6% in 1964—but a mood of op-

timism was spreading across Brazil.

Of course, summer has arrived, and
carnival could not be far behind, a carnival that in this, Rio de Janeiro's 400th
anniversary year, promises to be a bash
of sensational proportions. But that is
not it. Brazilians have suddenly realized
that the revolutionary government is
getting somewhere. After a rocky start,
President Humberto Castello Branco is
at last making remarkable headway
against the country's oversized prob-

lems. Items:

► The International Monetary Fund last week announced a \$125 million package, its first major dealing with Brazil since 1961. Added to a recent \$453 million package from the U.S., it puts Brazil on an impressively sound financial footing.

► The first of a bountiful crop of rice,

potatoes and beans, estimated at 30% above last year's level, began to appear on grocery shelves, easing Brazil's chronic food shortage and starting stabilization of food prices after years of headlong advance

► The government's new National Housing Bank, designed to combat the country's equally critical housing shortage, got its first project under way guaranteeing private loans to builders for 30,000 middle-income homes in Rio alone this year. The bank's target: 18 million houses and apartment units in the next 20 years.

In the first seven months after the revolution, Brazil's notoriously fractious Congress passed a record 237 laws and constitutional amendments, more than a few at government pistol point. Among them were measures to increase taxes, adjust ridiculously low rents, head the country toward a central bank, start a sensible land-reform program, and assure private foreign investors of a square shake. When Congress reopens in two weeks, Castello Branco has another armful of proposals. He intends to let the air out of the government's bloated administrative payroll, a key move against inflation, deliver a plan for development of the destitute northeast region. Most important, he will present Congress with a program to reform Brazil's crazy-quilt electoral procedure.

Under the new setup, which should pass Congress handily, candidates will henceforth be allowed to run for only one office at a time as a representative of only one party at a time. To limit the multiplying number of parties (13 at last count), no new party will be admitted to next year's national ballot unless it obtains signatures from 3% of the 18 million registered voters

In the future, any party that fails to get 5% of the vote, or to elect at least five Deputies, will be forced to disband



CASTELLO BRANCO An armful of proposals.



RIO'S 400TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION A mood of optimism.

or merge with another party. Candidates will not be permitted to register until six months before the voting-and cannot start campaigning until three months beforehand. That may not muzzle the politicians, but with the other limitations, voters at least should find it easier to figure out what goes on.

## **ARGENTINA**

A Trolley Named Disaster

The Argentines last week estimated their government budget deficit for 1965 at \$860 million-and that was just an optimistic guess. The actual deficit, say economists, is likely to be closer to \$1 billion. Moreover, better than half of the red ink flows from a handful of state-owned enterprises that seem to succeed only in costing the country money. The state oil monopoly, Y.P.F., is expected to lose \$120 million this year; millions more go for the state-run airline and merchant fleets.

The champion of them all is Argentina's nationalized railroad system. The government estimate puts the 1965 rail loss at \$318 million; the actual loss will be more than that in the first ten months. And what a Toonerville Trolley it is-57% of the 27,000 miles of track is more than 40 years old and is in bad shape; 30% of the diesel locomotives are out of service; most passenger and freight cars are obsolete.

Lost Coaches & Dead Cattle. Built by the British in the mid-1800s, Argentina's railroads opened up the country, turned handsome profits hauling meat and wheat to the coast for export, and ran up a record for good service. Then, in 1948, Dictator Juan Perón decided on "economic independence," and bought out the British for \$600 million. Into top management

spots went Perón's political cronies. By 1955, the payroll had ballooned from 150,000 to 230,000 workers, who later bulldozed one government after another with strikes and strike threats for higher pay. The run-away railroad has helped steer Argentina into its present inflation, which has seen the value of the peso decline 50% in the past four years alone.

The service? The couplings on many passenger coaches are so faulty that the locomotive sometimes chugs out of the station leaving the cars behind. Trains from La Paz, Bolivia, and Asunción, Paraguay, often arrive three days late; the 250-mile trip from Santa Fe south to Buenos Aires often takes 14 hours and sometimes more. Cattlemen have angrily protested to the government about cattle trains from the pampas that arrive at the stockyards with 20% of the livestock dead.

Raises All Around. The only man who dared to flag down the railroads was ousted President Arturo Frondizi, who fired 40,000 useless workers in 1961. But the powerful 234,000-man railroad unions struck for 42 days until Frondizi called off his reforms and granted 30% raises all around.

Argentina's current President, Arturo Illia, has granted one 30% wage increase since coming to office in 1963, but balks at union demands for yet another raise. Facing elections in March for provincial legislatures and one-third of the national Congress, Illia wants to use the money to meet the payroll of other government workers so they will not go to the polls mad. The rail unions have struck three times in the past five weeks in short walkouts, and now threaten a 72-hour tie-up-all of which should add a few more millions to the government's deficit.



MARQUESA DE CUEVAS Rescue from the banal.

The four gracious Georgian man-sions on Manhattan's Park Avenue between 68th and 69th streets were occupied by governments and such, but that was all right with the little old lady who lived around the corner on 68th Street. She didn't even mind in 1960 when Nikita Khrushchev visited the corner house, which was the Soviet U.N. mission, and played a noisy balconv scene. But when workmen started to raze the former mission and its neighbor in favor of a banal apartment tower, she minded very much and, identified by the sellers only as a "person of immense good will" she pledged \$2,000,000 to buy the buildings for the city. Who was she? Well, she doesn't care for publicity, but she was the Marquesa de Cuevas, 67, widow of the ballet impresario and a granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, who left her \$25 million when he died in 1937.

Wisconsin's freshman Democratic Representative John A. Roce, 50, made it picture-window clear that he has no conflict-of-interest problems. His statement of assets: 1961 Chevrolet, \$1,000; home in Fond du Lac, \$7,200 (minus a \$6,000 mortgage); cash, \$500. In fact, since he quit his \$125-a-week machinist's job to campaign in July, he, his wife and daughter "have been eating bean soup and peanut-butter sandwiches"; and he borrowed \$1,750 from his campaign fund, and \$1,500 from the bank to tide him over until he could start collecting his \$30,000 annual congressional salary this month.

She was five, he four when they were married in Westminster Abbey. But the year was 1478, when life was nasty, brutish and short. Within a decade, the groom, Richard, Duke of York, was murdered in the Tower of London, along with his brother, King Edward V—according to legend by order of their uncle, who afterwards reigned as Richard III. Many historians believe that it was not Richard "Crouethback," but England's next ruler, Henry VII.

## PEOPLE

who murdered the princes; yet no one knew what had become of York's bride, Anne Mowbroy, Last week the London Museum announced that her tiny coffin had been discovered on the site of a medieval nunnery near Westminster, where she died, apparently of natural causes, in 1481 at the age of eight.

Papa César founded the Paris hotel whose name became a synonym for class. Mama Mimi, after her husband's death, boarded Nazis during the Occupation, keeping the Allies posted on their travels. Last week Charles Ritz, 72, now Chairman of Paris' Ritz, flew to Manhattan to check into the strategies of Europe's latter-day invaders. He sampled a \$90-a-day suite at the New York Hilton, ran his finger over the moldings, ordered snacks in from room service (usually in the wee hours), and emerged from his experiment reassured. "The Hilton is good in its field." he said kindly, "but the clientele just does not demand the same thing.

"Tve had leave of absence from my marriage for too long," said Actress Rachel Roberts, 35, Rex Harrison's fourth wite. She is quitting the title role of the London hit Mregie Mr., "the docsn't see much of her 56-year-old husband. He has been steadily on the commute between Italy (for filming The Agony and the Ecstary) and the US. (for My Fair Lady's many openings). her Professor Higgins, and they plan to adopt a baby.

Controversy swirls about him as does the Ogooué River about his jungle hospital at Lambaréné. Yet dissonance is nothing new to Dr. Albert Schweitzer, theologian, musician and healer, who



ROYAL WEDDING Recall from oblivion.



Eggs from a tribeswoman.

first became the eye of the whirlpool with his 1906 trace on Christ as a historical figure. On his 90th birthday, Schweitzer left his in-roofed clinic, founded in 1913 and often criticized to-day as patronizingly primitive, to cross the Ogooué for a Bach broadcast beamed in by Radio Gabon from his native Alsace-Lorraine. He returned to receive gifts, among them a 17th century Coptic cross from a Manhattan admirer and two eggs from an aged tribeswoman.

Ten years ago, Davis Cup Captain Bill Talbert told Chuck McKinley, a Missouri pipe fitter's son, to "read something besides the sports pages, because some day you'll have to stop playing tennis and make a living." McKinley put off the day by helping the U.S. repatriate the Davis Cup and winning at Wimbledon in 1963. But the Aussies have the cup back now, and Chuck, at the ripe age of 24, is figuring it's "time to get started" on that something else. So he passed up a three-year pro contract for \$75,000, and signed on as a stockbroker with Wall Street's R. W. Pressprich & Co. He can keep in trim on the lunch hour, since not only Talbert but old Wimbledonians Vic Seixas and Dick Savitt work down the street.

Carny barkers call it the shell game, but on Fifth Avenue it's played with diamonds instead of peas. One woman inspected a tray of rings in Tiffany's, then sauntered across the avenue to Jeweler Harry Winston, 68, where she did it again. In her wake, Tiffany's discovered that a 3.69-carat rock, worth \$19,800, had been replaced by a similar but inferior 2.75-carat stone, worth only \$7,500. And where was the Tiffany ring? Why, over at Winston's, nestling in the slot formerly occupied by a 5.30carat number worth \$38,500. Winston was glum (though insured), and Tiffany's boss, Walter Hoving, 67, kept both his own ring and the smaller one, which had no label. "This is a robbery we made a profit on," he boasted. But the little lady, folks, did even better.



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# SCIENCE

# ZOOLOGY

# Nature's Counter-Sonar

Modern bomber-plane crews know just what to do when their receivers pick up the pings of an enemy radar. They transmit pings of their own designed to confuse an oncoming flighter or trick an attacking missel into veering designed to confuse an oncoming flighter of the pings of

Bats hunt night-flying moths by echolocation, uttering rapid chirps of ultrasonic sound and flying toward echoes that bounce back from their prey. It is a simple and effective system, but Dr. ing moth presumably would have escaped the bat too.

Roeder and Dunning are not quite sure why the trick works. The moth's sounds may convey the message that the sender is not good to eat, or in some way they may deceive the bat's echolocation system. Whatever the moth clicks do, they are as effective as any man-made radar jammer.

# NUCLEAR ENERGY

# Destruction on Jackass Flats

One continuing nightmare of the atomic age is the possibility that somewhere, some time, a nuclear reactor may go out of control and blow itself to bits like an overheated steam-age boiler with its safety valve tied down. Builders and promoters of reactors insit that this is highly improbable, but the Atomic Energy Commission wants more facts—just in case. So last week

would get hot enough to vaporize it-

self entirely. When a northeast wind finally blew down the gulch, Boyer pressed the button. A cloud of grey smoke rose up with a ball of fire at its heart; out of it spouted flashes of light like giant Fourth of July sparklers. Observers heard a loud bang and felt a modest shock wave. As the cloud began to dissipate, three Air Force bombers swooped into it, collecting air samples. Then men wearing respirators and full safety suits stepped cautiously within 200 yds. of ground zero. Kiwi had disappeared. Nothing was left on the seared site but the railroad car with its back broken, and a few shreds of burning electric cable.

Poison for Toods. The reactor itself was completely gone, its graphite moderator and several hundred pounds of uranium fuel turned to vapor by temperatures above 8,000°F. roughly the same as the surface of the sun. For a fraction of a second before it evaporated, the reactor had generated mil-



KIWI ON SIMI



EXPLOSION



DESTRUCTION



REMAIN

Millions of Hoover Dams at the temperature of the sun—then relatively harmless particles.

Roeder proved several years ago that noctuid moths can hear the search sonar of a cruising bat and take evasive action. To save their lives, they fold their wings and dive to the ground or shift suddenly into a zigzag course (TIME, June 9, 1961).

Now, with Dr. Dunning's help, Roeder has discovered much more advanced moths that send out their own sonic signals; they can make clicking sounds that are not very different from the search-sonar pulses of bats.

To learn the purpose of such moth clicks, Dunning and Roeder caged the insects in front of a loudspeaker and exposed them to batlike trains of ultrasonic pulses. At once the moths started clicking in what seemed to be an effort to confuse an oncoming bat. To test the effectiveness of the countermeasure, Dunning and Roeder built an electrically operated gun that tosses live meal worms on short trajectories. They trained captive bats to find the meal worms by echolocation, and to pick them skillfully out of the air. Then the entomologists recorded the clicks made by moths and played them over the loudspeaker just as a bat was making its swoop at a meal worm. In 85% of the tries, the hungry bat abandoned the juicy worm and dodged away. A clickit loosed the controls of a reactor and let her blow. The reactor was a Kiwi, an obsolete

experimental nuclear rocket engine built at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and used only for brief tests. It was set on an expendable railroad car on Nevada's desolate Jackass Flats and surrounded with a motley array of test objects—nuclear fuels, explosives, radiation detectors, air samplers. A stout steel net was hung to catch any flying debris, and the scientists retired to the control build only the scientists of the scientists of the scientists of the scientists retired to the control build only the scientists of the scientists of the scientists retired to the scientists of the scientists of the scientists retired to the scientists of the scientists of the scientists of the scientists of the scientists retired to the scienti

Fireboll & Sportlers, Kiwi was always excessively touchy. In a cylindrical core not much bigger than a garbage can, it could generate [1,000,000 kw. of heat, as much as a large coal-burning power plant. When in normal operation, it was kept in uneasy check by elaborate control systems and cooled by liquid hydrogen with a temperature close to absolute zero. Last week if was given no cooling at all, and controls that kept its reactional be removed in a fraction of a second. Test Director Keith Bower honed that Kiwi

lions of times as much energy as Hoover Dam.

The test, Dr. Boyer explained, matched almost exactly the theoretical calculations done at Los Alamos. What Kiwis flaming death proved was that if nuclear rockets are ever used in space, they will not need explosive charges to break them up after they are spent. They can be separaticed by a signal commanding them to commit suicide.

But the test by no means predicted what would happen in the unlikely event that a big civilian power reactor should go out of control. Its blowup would be slower because its core would contain more nonreactive material, but the large quantity of water or other coolant in such reactors could turn into a vast amount of potentially dangerous vapor. Another danger is that power reactors that have run for a year or so will have built up a great accumulation of radioactive fission products that would do enormous damage if they were spread around in an inhabited region, Kiwi, which had such short use, contained little of this nasty stuff, and it spread its small stock of poison on Jackass Flats where even horned toads are hard to find.

# MODERN LIVING

# THE CITY

# A Place to Stay

It had taken four years' work and \$21.5 million, but \$An Diegans were convinced that the evening had been worth it. For with the opening night of \$an Diego's impressive new Crivi Theatre last week, the community could look back with pride on an urban-enewal program without parallel in the U.S. It could also look forward to growth and progress that of late have eluded what was becoming California's problem city.

San Diego (pop. 655,000) has every natural asset a city could ask. Set between rolling mountains and the sea, it boasts a magnificent natural harbor. a paradise for yachtsmen and a major port for the U.S. Navy. No smog sullies its air, no wastes pollute its waters. The climate is kindly (67°-70°) all year. It is a place that people dream of coming back to, and they do; the phone book is a virtual Who Was Who of retired Navy and Marine Corps brass. To keep San Diego unspoiled, the city fathers long ago adopted rigid zoning laws. For decades, all attempts to attract new industry bogged down in the perennial controversy known locally as "geraniums v. smokestacks," and geraniums were practically growing in the streets.

As a result, San Diego over the

years became a land of lotus eaters, so immersed in its happy, old-fashioned ways that the future seemed irrelevant. By failing to diversify its industrial base, the city by 1961 had saddled itself with a 7.5% unemployment rate, far higher than in nearby Los Angeles. Worse, for the long term, was the loss of skilled workers as a result of cutbacks in the aerospace industry, their biggest employer. In 1960, when a group of businessmen got the results of an exhaustive study of the city's economic prospects, the outlook was so gloomy that, as one economist put it, "you could have cut the pessimism with a knife."

Not a single offee building had gone up in the control of single offee building had gone up in the evention area was a sleary jungle of honky-tonks and areades. Sub-urban shopping centers had relentlessly whitled downtown retail volume; the city faced a 30% decline in sales revenue by 1962. A successful bond issue was as rare as snow. Despite 35 separate attempts to build one. San Diego remained a city of the control of th

Focing Focts. The man who first suspected how far was Joseph E. Jessop, president of a chain of jewelry stores and the patriarch of a family that has

been in San Diego since 1890. In 1959, lessop, who had already begun to move his own stores out to the suburbs, called together a group of 60 leading businessmen to start facing the hard. "Son Diego was only penny ante. If you asked them for a contribution, they wrote you a check for \$2000." Jessop demanded and got—\$100,000 "for a start." With it, on May 1, 1959, they formed San

Diegans Inc. The group's first project was an attempt to revitalize the downtown area by building an ambitious complex to serve as a center for the city's cultural, financial and administrative activities. Financing was a problem. Governmentaided urban renewal was considered too controversial for ultraconservative San Diego, one of the only two counties in California carried by Goldwater. A bond issue, which by state law requires a two-thirds majority to carry, was certain to be beaten. So San Diegans Inc. made an outright gift of \$1.5 million to the city, which agreed to borrow the rest of the project's \$21.5 million cost from its own employees' pension fund.

Functional L. Finally after two years of tearing down a building up. San Diego's function. II. Lahaped Concourse is not been some control of the property of t

"Since San Diegans Inc. began its work, nearly 590 million has been invested in the downtown area in building and restoration. The city's success has inspired other groups to deal similarly support of the support of

Thus San Diego has worked its way out of lotusland on its own terms. The city has yet to seek a single cent of redevelopment momey from the Federal Government. Without going soft on smokestacks, San Diego in two years has more than doubled the number of research and development plants in the area. Investment in new industry one form \$444,000 in receiving junior collast years at University of California campus with a projected enrollment of 27,000 in 20 years have just been completed.

Perhaps the most important gain of all is intangible. San Diego, as Banker Ewart Goodwin pointed out last week, has learned under pressure to harness "the mutual power of the community."



SAN DIEGO'S DOWNTOWN CONCOURSE
When blessedness lessened, up rose Jessop.







HYDROFOIL POWER CRUISER When Daddy upsets the dinghy, a Gentex contour-molded life jacket.

Said he: "Business needs the authority of government and government needs business as a salesman." As a result, San Diego today is not only a nice place to come back to; it is a place to stay.

# RECREATION

# Sea Fever

Among boating buffs, unlike the mink-toothbrush set, there is no such creature as the man who has everything. He may think he has-between boat shows. But when January rolls around and coliseums fill up with new craft and a thousand gadgets that have suddenly become sine qua non for seafarers, the amateur skipper realizes that his year-old, 40-ft. dreamboat is just a floating slum. Does Cap'n Jones have a Gentex contour-molded life jacket, guaranteed to turn the wearer face up in the water even if he is stunned or unconscious? A speedometer accurate to one one-hundredth of a knot? What about an unsinkable, watertight canvas bag, roomy enough to stow cameras, film, wallets, watches and jewelry? He certainly needs the new \$200 German binoculars that weigh less than a pound, float, and reflect flashlight rays in the dark. Not to mention the latest sonarsystem depth finder, which costs a mere \$299.95 and reads up-or down-to 100 fathoms.

These and myriad other maritime sugarplums danced in the brains of weekend salts this week as the world's biggest boat show opened in Manhattan. The big lure, of course, was the boats themselves-510 different models ranging in size from a 6-ft. pontoon knockabout to the 44-ft. Pacemaker power cruiser (with electric dishwasher, refrigerator, and two showers), in price from \$69.50 for a sailing dinghy to \$70,000 for a 42-ft, sport fisherman. Some of the highlights:

flat-bottomed ► Aqua Sports' 8-ft., "Skim'R Fish," which draws only two inches of water, is driven by an air propeller, uses only one gallon of gas every three hours. Price: \$695.

▶ West Germany's Amphicar, a sporty little amphibian that goes 85 m.p.h. on land, 15 m.p.h. on water, comes with a waterproof horn, port and starboard lights and twin screws. Price: \$2,590.

▶ Collapsible hydrofoils, adapted to small boats for the first time. Sold by American Supramar, they can be attached to inboard or outboard craft, increase speed by as much as 15 m.p.h., eliminate all but 6% of hull drag on a 15-ft, craft, Cost averages under \$400, including installation (for a boat up to 24 ft. long).

► Kiekhaefer's compact 60-h.p. "in-board-outboard," the smallest unit on the market for 14-ft. to 18-ft. boats. Modified from a Renault automobile engine, the transom-mounted motor is as easy to install and operate as an outboard but leaves more room than an inboard, facilitates land transportation (because unlike straight inboards only the easily liftable outboard section hangs below the hull).

► Tylercraft's first jet-powered 24-ft. auxiliary sloop (\$4,885). The jet engine takes less room and costs half as much as a propeller inboard, uses regular gasoline.

► Trident Marine's one-man submarine (\$3,995); it can dive to 150 ft., travels underwater at 3.7 m.p.h., runs on twin 500-watt electric engines.

# HOBBIES

# How to Beat the Bandits

When the rumors first drifted in from Australia in December, Las Vegas casino operators laughed and laughed. An Aussie syndicate had learned how to beat the one-armed bandits? Impossible. Even when confronted with Australian press reports that the group had coined \$225,000 in slot-machine jackpots before they were banned for life from most of New South Wales's gambling clubs, Nevada's big wheels insisted "it could never happen here."

It could and did, and the laughter last week was coming from two of the original Down Under bandit-beaters.

Soon after arriving in Las Vegas, George Clampett and Keith Jennings, both 28, made their first tour of the casinos. They put \$3.80 into nine slot machines, won eight jackpots for a 31-hour total of \$277.50. In all but one of the seven casinos they visited, the Aussies were firmly shown the door after ringing up a jackpot or two. "We're just here to prove our point," shrugged Clampett. "Not to get rich."

They already are. But the Sydney System, as they call it, only sounds simple. The gambler plays a machine until he gets a high-scoring symbol on the reel farthest to his left. Then, after inserting another coin, he gingerly eases the handle forward until he feels tension, pauses, eases the handle even more gingerly farther down until he hears two clicks, returns handle to its normal position and gives it a sharp, final yank. If expertly performed, this maneuver freezes the lefthand symbol, usually brings up a corresponding symbol on the second reel as well. If not, repetition of the process-and more change-will. A few more coins, a few more pulls to bring the third reel round, and hi-ho, Silver!

First discovered by Clampett, who shared his secret with ten close friends back home, the formula has been carefully explained in a soon-to-be-published book. Its title, naturally, is How to Beat the Bandits. Clampett & Co. expect to get richer still on royalties, and are coppering their bet by making a round-the-world tour, beating bandits and fattening the market for their book.

Last week the play suffered a slight setback when Monte Carlo unceremoniously closed the casino doors to the delegation from Down Under. Still, the same Las Vegas operators who would not believe that the two-armed Aussies could outsmart one-armed bandits stood by expectantly for the hordes of tyros sure to buy the book and flock to Las Vegas to get rich quick. A few may, but as Clampett warns, banditbeating takes skill as well as quarters.

# EDUCATION

# **PROFESSORS**

He Wrote the Textbook

Some real-life professors fall into their jobs as neatly as Rex Harrison became Professor Tegins. For a political scientist there is no better post than running the new Kennedy institute at will meet to discuss the theory and exercise of power. Last week it found its Tegins. Harvard's President Nathan Pusey gave the job to Columbia Professor Richard Neustadt, 45, who has thought a great deal about intellect. How to Be On Top. In his book

Presidential Power, Neustadt explored "the classic problem of the man on top in any political system; how to be on top in fact as well as name." Ultimately, says. Neustadt, "presidential power is the power to persuade." The purpose of intellect in a President is to make others. "believe that what he wants of them is what their own appraisal of their responsibilities requires them to do."

The son of a New Deal Social Security official, Neustadt inherited an allegiance to the Democratic Party and a proneness to Washington service. He got into the Government in 1942 as an OPA official, came back to Washington in 1946, after a Navy stint, to be come an assistant to the Director of the Budget. "I'm a second-generation bureaucrat," he says without apology. After the Eisenhower sweep, Neustadt went first to Cornell as an assistant professor of public administration, then in 1954 he joined the Columbia Department of Government. A lively lecturer and wit, he had more students than there were seats in his class, with late arrivals parked on the floor.



President + mistake = 200,000 copies.

Enhancing Politics. In the 1960 presidential primary fight, Neustadt backed Hubert Humphrey until Humphrey's defeat in West Virginia, then switched to another loser, Lyndon B. Johnson, It was only in September 1960 that he joined the Kennedy team, outlining in a memorandum the matters to which a President-elect should attend between November and inauguration. Fascinated with the mystique of power, Kennedy had read Neustadt's book and told newsmen how impressed he was. This was a mistake, says Neustadt. A President should never admit that others are telling him how to run the presidency-it damages his image. "However, it in-creased my royalties," Neustadt admits. The book sold 200,000 copies.

In his Columbia office in Manhattan last week, Neustadt defined the importance of the Kennedy institute. "It is an attempt to enhance the profession of politics," he said. "Universities educate agronomists and businessmen. Nothing comparable has been done for the elected official, the most important functionary in our society."

# **TEACHING**

The Trials of New Math

On their first day in second grade, 200 Urbana, Ills, choolchildren were told to add 19 and 3. None got it: a large and desperate proportion of them answered "112," apparently thinking "9. plus 3 is 12, carry 1 and bring down 1." The kids were then asked how many cookies they would own if, having 19, they were given 3 more. Nearly every child said "22."

Old math is rote learning of unexplained rules ("carrying," for instance); new math tries to cut away mystery by making computation seem real, open and understandable. New math is here to stay. But, as many a baffled parent suspects, the teaching of it is in deep contustion. Max Beberman, the Illinois provides on the U.S. for a decade, is now "very much disturbed."

25,000 Popiele Sticks, "We're in danger of rasing a generation of kids who can't do computational arithmetic," assys Beberman. He still favors new math, when properly taught, as strongly as ever; one of his ideas is that the first purchase of equipment for elementary-school math classes should be 25,000. Popsicle sticks, to let children deal with taughlet things because "enumeration systems are ways of talking about physical below."

But the current confusion and frustration in new-math teaching do not stem from any lack of Popsicle sticks. The heart of the matter, as James Gates, executive secretary of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, points out, is that most of the nation's 1,600,000 elementary-school teachers



BEBERMAN & SEVENTH-GRADERS 19 cookies + 3 cookies still = 22.

are insufficiently trained to teach math—either new or old. Many teachers who spend a fifth of their workday on math have not taken any math courses themselves since the ninth grade.

The hazard in teaching new math is that its basic concepts—sets, number systems not based on ten, lattices—require profound comprehension by teachers, which usually entails plenty of upgrading study. Professor Robert Wirtz, an associate of Beberman's at the University of Illinios, visited more than 100 elementary schools all the University of Illinios, visited more than 100 elementary schools all the Cound are triplement. They don't understand the new math or why they are supposed to teach it."

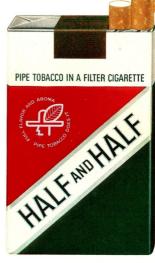
The Trick: Go Slow, Some school systems have caught on to the problem and worked out ways to overcome it. A Detroit official says the trick is to go slow: "We began five years ago with only twelve schools and a handful of teachers, and have no target date for all our 225 elementary schools." Now 78 of Detroit's schools teach new math in Grades 4, 5 and 6. Of the 3,500 teachers in the system, 700 have attended new-math seminars and courses on Saturdays, encouraged by \$15-a-day payments. Aggravating the shortage of new-math teachers is the fact that not enough new-math courses are offered at universities and teachers colleges.

Beberman says. The old system was deadthy-edfil, lid, infil. What I'd like to do is take all these people who say, 'Let's have new muth, let's get it into the schools,' and shake them up and say, 'Fist let's make sure the teachers who are going to teach it know what's pains, contact concepts and plants contact concepts and the contact concepts and computation,' the says.

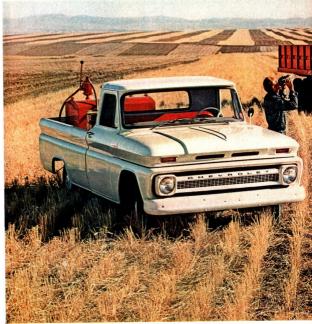
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# WORS



1965 Chevrolet Fleetside pickup. In background, Series 60 medium-duty model with grain boo

# ower



# makes a pickup work harder!

Hard work is the whole idea of a Chevy pickup.

You get solid, dependable workpower: truck design that does more work with less expense.

A Chevy pickup gives you extra strength where you need it. For instance, a double wall of sheet metal in critical areas such as cab roof, cowl, tailgate and the side panels of Fleetside models.

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This year, you can take your pick from 18 models. Included are shiplish Fleetside pickups, Stepside pickups with handy side running boards, and 4-wheel drives. All are available in a variety of body lengths and psyload ratings to suit your to body lengths and psyload ratings to suit your large and widely used truck engines in the industry—High Torque Six is standard or, if you prefer, you can specify a powerful V8.

Your Chevrolet dealer will give you all the details when you see him about a new pickup for your job. He'll tell you about workpower—about how it makes a truck work harder.

Visit with him any time, about any type of truck, from light-duty delivery to big-tonnage tandem. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit, Michigan.



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SPACHAM DISTRIT FAS COMPANY, N.Y.C. OR PROOF DISTRIFED DRY CIN, DISTRICTO FROM AMERICAN GRAIN

# **ORCHESTRAS**

Up from the Grave

"My God!" marveled Conductor An-tal Dorati, "What spirit! They're better than ever!" He sounded like a man who had just seen a corpse walking-as indeed he had. Ten months ago, the Philharmonia, considered by many to be London's finest orchestra, had been formally dissolved by its founder-owner, Impresario Walter Legge (TIME, April 17). Nonetheless, the orchestra struggled back to life, gave its official comeback concert under Otto Klemperer in October, Since then, the New Philharmonia, as it is now called, has shown that it is as robustly alive and kicking if Leggeless-as at any time in its distinguished 20-year career.

Proud Heritage, It was a doi-tyourself resurrection. Rejecting Legge's death sentence, Philharmonia members enlisted a sympathetic lawyer to help them over the legal shoals (even their name was owned by Legge), reorganized as a cooperative. By serambling of T. Corocetts and recording engagenic of the control of the control of the series of the control of the control aged to stay solvent by a semiquaver, even manages to provide its members with 25 hours of work a week, about as much as they averaged in the old datus.

The orchestria's peak came during the late '50s, when it played as many as 340 recording sessions a year, earned international accidant for its matchless under Conductor Herbert von Karaian. Incincially, the Philarmonia's subsequent financial troubles resulted in large measure from a musical heritage of the properties of the propertie

Unesploited Fome. The orchestras are clamoring for increased subsidies from city and national governments, which this season will give the London Symphony, the London Philharmonics and the New Philharmonic and the New Philharmonic annual subsidy of \$1,400.000. Mean-while, the three recipients have agreed to coordinate their schedules, thus avoiding the program overlapping and duplications that have hurt all of their clations that have here all their clations are classes and their clations are classes and their classes are classes are classes and their classes are classes and their classes are classes and their classes are classes are classes and classes are classes are classes and classes are classes and classes are classes are classes are classes are classes are classes and classes are classes.

Moreover, as the London Symphony discovered from a triumphal world tour last year, none of Britain's top orders has have fully exploited their international farme. Last week, the New Philammonia announced plans for a tour of Mexico and South America this sumer, to be followed by a swing through Europe. Next year the orchestra that wouldn't die will make its first U.S.

# JAZZ

Back from Exile

In conversation, shy, slight Ornette Coleman sounds more like a librarian than a revolutionary. But not when he breathes into a saxophone. No sooner had he arrived unheralded in Manhartan in late 1959 than he blew up a typhoon of controversy such as the jazz world had not known since the mid-40s when now-begendary Saxophomist Charlice (Phical horizons, we sheating

Camped for six months in a dark den called the Five Spot, Coleman gave vent to a new style of atonal jazz, a free association of angular and seemingly



COLEMAN THE VIOLINIST

Two more lives for a serious cat.

disjointed sounds that brought curious jazzmen flocking to the club, Many, like Modernist Composer Gunther Schuller. found it "the first realization of all that is merely implicit in the music of Charlie Parker." Leonard Bernstein cried. "Genius!" Composers Aaron Copland and Virgil Thomson also came and were conquered. But others shared Trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie's reaction: "Are you cats serious?" Some even dismissed Coleman's music as "anti-jazz." Coleman said wryly: "I guess it's pretty shocking to hear someone like me. They figure that now they may have to learn something new."

After the first crowd-pulling shock wave, Coleman had trouble getting club engagements at the fees he expected. So in December 1962, after staging a well-received concert, Coleman retired at the age of 32.

Unchorted Universe. Last week Ornette Coleman was suddenly back on the scene at Manhattan's Village Vanguard. On opening night the turn-away crowd was studded with jazz notables arxious to hear what the bearded muproling numbers on the white plastic saxophone that is his trademark, he casually broke out a violin and began

sawing away with his left hand at a furious clip, torturing the strings into a chilling, whining frenzy. Then, without a word, Coleman uncased a trumpet and raged on in piercing splashes of startled, yelping notes.

Disdaining the limits of standard rhythms, harmonies and tonality, Coleman's music is a constant quest for new freedom of expression, a reaching out into the uncharted universe of sound. The effect is a kind of stream-of-consciousness music, an unchained melody of jagged cries, urgent bleast and halting, irregular leaps, played to the splintered cross rhythms of his sidemen.

Coleman's genius is that, like an ab-

stract painter, he is able to impose a

connecting pattern on an elusive free

COLEMAN THE TRUMPETER

form. When it works, it is the most exciting music being played in jazz today.

Quiet Revolution. Coleman's two years of exile were "hard and hungry." In February 1963, he was evicted from his Village apartment and his meager possessions, horns and all, were tossed out on the street and removed by the Department of Sanitation. He slept in a friend's pottery studio by night, roamed art museums by day ("I feel a rapport with Jackson Pollock," he says). Last year he got by on \$500. Living in one room cluttered with stacks of tape and three tape recorders, he worked on a book explaining his music and practiced on the violin-a \$15 pawnshop bargain "until somebody started knocking on the walls.

"There's a lot of insanity in lonelines," he conflos. The got to get sane again. If you mop your wounds, it takes away from the depth of your playing." His music finds a far more receptive audience today than it did five years ago. In fact, the quite revolution growing of the property of the property

# THE PRESS

# **NEWSPAPERS**

## Challenging the Strike Record

When 110 American Newspaper Guildsmen struck the Youngstown, Ohio, Vindicator last August, chances were that they did not even consider the possibility of setting an endurance record for newspaper walkouts. All they wanted was to bring certain part-time circulation personnel under the Guild contract. But by the contract were were the contract that the contract were were the contract that the contract that

Since 1939, the title has belonged to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where a Guildsmen's strike against the three dailies then being published gagged the papers for 174 days. That performance was improved by the Guild in 1954, when it shut Wilkes-Barre's Record and Times-Leader Evening News for 181 days. Until Youngstown, second-place honors were held by Springfield, Mass., where a typographers' strike closed the jointly published Daily News, Union and the Republican for 144 days in 1946-47. Youngstown's strike, which has forced the paper to produce a limited edition available only at the plant, has now passed Springfield's: it entered its 152nd day at week's end. And although bargaining negotiations have been resumed after months of apartness, neither side shows much disposition to yield. Management and labor, said a Guild spokesman, were still "far from settlement.

Even if Youngstown's Guildsmen hold out long enough to cop the national title, they will have to go some to unseat the North American champions. On June 4, typographers struck Montreal's La Presse, a French-language (407), Having come to terms with the strikers, La Presse went back on the newstands at the turn of the year—just 214 days after it stopped publishing.

\* Also-ran: New York City's 144-day newspaper shutdown two winters ago; a pressmen's strike against Detroit papers that ended in November after 134 days.

# THE TREE

# MAGAZINES Hollywood's New Cover Girl

JACKE IS IN LOVE AGAIN! exulted Movie Mirro, one of the dozens of film fan magazines that exist solely because there are film fans. Alongside that revelation, Movie Mirror ran a smiling over portrait of Jack Kennedy's widow, together with her two children. Readers with the total state of the contract of the contract

surroundings."

Hot & Cold Hors d'Oeuvres. If it stretched the imagination, not to menion good task, for a movie fan magazine to put Jackie Kennedy on its cover, and the stretched the stretched to the stretched

JACKIE'S FIRST PARTY! HER PRIVATE INSURTATION JUST, promised Inside Movie, Inside Inside Movie, Inside Inside Movie, some anonymous hack noted that Mrs. Kennedy had concluded her mourning period, and then went on to surmise exactly what kind of party she might now properly throw: "Hot and cold hors d'oeuvres . . . a table set with the finest silver, china and crystal."

Modern Screen's cover hinted slyly that Jackie had discovered a new heart interest: Jackie Kennedy AND THE TV STAR. All that added up to, on page 46, was that Robert Vaughn (The Man From U.N.C.L.E.), who has never met Mrs. Kennedy and quite possibly never will, considers her "my intellectual ideal." Or so Modern Screen claimed.

TOO SOON FOR LOVE? mused Photoplay, and decided to let its readers answer the question. On page 88 it printed a multiple-choice coupon for filling out and mailing, Should Jackie Kennedy: 1) "Devote her life exclusively to her children and the memory of her husband?" 2) "Begin to date—privately

or publicly-and eventually remarry?"
3) "Marry right away?"

Screen Affirm uncorked a readers' "Special," The IMARTHRIANG SACHI"Special," The IMARTHRIANG SACHIFICE JACKIE WANTED TO MAKE FOR CARthe magazine did not say; it was much 
tho busy at tear-jerking: "She had got 
through the things that must be done, 
She had arranged to give the nation 
back its dignity, "My life is your," just 
which everythine had withered,"

Motion Picture rang both Jackie and her sister, Princess Radzivili, into its cover act: WITH SADNESS WI REPORT: WITH JACKIE'S SISTER IS A BAD INFLUENCE ON HER. In the past year, said Moint Picture, Princess Radziwili, described as a "jet-setter," has insistently urged her sorrowing sister "into this eddy of meaningless movement." With dismay the magazine also reported that Mrs. Kennedy had actually been seen in Stephenards, the Mainhattan deep control of the property of the Mainhattan deep control of the property of the

magazines, although overlooking Mrs. Kennedy's cover possibilities, managed to squeeze her into their current issues. Modern Screen's annual Yearhook, a compilation of events the magazine considers worth reprising, noted that for Cary Grant, 1964 was the year he turned 60, and for Jackie Kennedy it was a YEAR OF MESIONIES, OF COURAGE Modern Screen and Course of the Movie Sure rumped up an exclusive, Movie Sure rumped up an exclusive,

with the aid of Hollywood Starlet Conine Stevens. I FOUND 600 IN YOUR SCHOOL, proclaimed Miss Stevens in a story subfitted "Connie Speaks to Caroline." The statement rested on the fact tended a Sacred Heart school on the West Coast and that Caroline, years later, is enrolled in a Sacred Heart school in IN New York.

Mrs. Kennedy has been treated to this sort of gratuitous attention from the fan and gossip-mongering magazines before. Two years ago, a rash of equally meretricious cover stories popped up on newstands. One of the articles ruefully confessed that Jackie Kennedy hated Hollywood. If she didn't then, she has every reason to now.











JACKIE KENNEDY ON FILM FAN MAGAZINE COVERS Tasteless outside, nondelivery inside.

# Measuring Up to Predictions

The final figures just about matched the rosiest predictions: U.S. magazines collectively recorded their best financial year ever in 1964. The Publishers Information Bureau reported last week a combined magazine advertising revenue of \$997 million-up 7% from 1963, which held the previous record. Among the leading revenue producers:

WEEKLIES LIFE (3,235 ad pages): \$158,716,645 for 1964-up 10%

Look (biweekly, 1,524 ad pages): \$75,-562,284-up 2% TIME (3,154 ad pages): \$69,670,942-up

Saturday Evening Post (45 issues in 1964, now biweekly, 1,408 ad pages): \$57,910,860-down 5%

Newsweek (2,614 ad pages): \$32,430,-416-up 7% MONTHLIES

Reader's Digest (1,100 ad pages): \$57.918.449-down 2% McCall's (1,124 ad pages): \$46,586,-408-up 11%

Good Housekeeping (1,249 ad pages): \$28,955,951-up 2%

Ladies' Home Journal (835 ad pages): \$28,035,447—up 1% Better Homes & Gardens (767 ad pages):

\$26,559,457-up 25% For U.S. newspapers, the situation was a little rosier. Last year their com-

bined advertising revenue rose 8%, to \$4.1 billion, reported Charles T. Lipscombe Jr., president of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association. And, as was the case with magazines, 1964 newspaper ad revenue topped the record high set the year before.

# REPORTING

# Apprenticeship for Legend

On the register of journalistic recognition, the City News Bureau of Chicago makes only a modest mark. It is an unsung news-gathering cooperative, started 75 years ago by the city's daily newspapers, and it is still wholly de-pendent on them and the 15 Chicago radio and TV stations that meet its bills. C.N.B.'s 40 reporters start at coolie wages of \$65 a week and do coolie tasks. They take pollen counts every summer day and hourly temperatures the year around. They record marriage licenses, divorces, births, deaths and the sordid minutiae of police blotters. They never get bylines, and a large share of the copy they write is never used.

But on journalism as practiced in Chicago, the bureau has left an indelible impression. It is one of the country's most exacting and most practical proving grounds for the apprentice newsman getting the feel of his city, for the cub police reporter learning the practical problems of his beat. Chicago has long enjoyed a reputation for producing reporters who could respond like fire dogs to fast-breaking stories. To this day, the legend survives that Windy City news-



A stethoscope to the wall. men uptilt their hatbrims and race off at 45° angles. No man has given more substance to the legend than Isaac Gershman, 70, who was general manager of the C.N.B. until his retirement this

month Adding to the Lore. Gershman's retirement spotlighted C.N.B.'s role as an excellent place for journalistic novitiates and as the source of journalistic legend. And both reputations seem deserved. Each spring the bureau gets applications from 400 aspiring young journalists. Since 1959, Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism has sent some of its most promising students to C.N.B. for three months of on-the-job training. Even outside the Middle West, City News training is recognized as a valuable apprenticeship for the newsman en route to a big-city byline.

In his long tenure there, General Manager Gershman infected bureau hands with his own conviction that the only good reporter is one who doubletimes to every story and double-checks every source. But even before his time, C.N.B. had made impressive contributions, both apocryphal and real, to the encyclopedia of journalistic lore. In 1903, when a smoke-blackened man crawled out of a manhole before the eves of a C.N.B. legman named Walter Howey (later editor of Chicago's Herald and Examiner), Howey commandeered a phone in a nearby bookie joint and short-circuited, so the story goes, every other public phone in the vicinity. After thus assuring himself an exclusive, Howey covered Chicago's Iroquois Theater fire, in which 583 died.

Through the Wall. Gershman nourished initiative partly by his insistence on exemplary routine. When a bureau hand named Jack Mabley turned in an account of a traffic fatality, he was sent back across town-five miles by streetcar-to get the middle initial of a survivor "Once you do that," says Mabley, today a columnist for Chicago's American, "you never forget again.



ST. VALENTINE'S DAY MURDER SCENE

By such insistence on good legwork, Gershman and his predecessors encouraged reportorial enterprise. In 1924, by applying a stethoscope to a flimsy wall in Chicago's old Criminal Courts Building, C.N.B. Reporter George Wright tuned in on the murder confession that Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb were dictating to a state's attorney.6 Before the first newspaper reporter reached the scene of a 1958 school fire that took 96 lives, C.N.B. had sent out 100 bulletins. A quick-thinking C.N.B. rewrite man had phoned around until he reached an eyewitness.

Head Count. The morning of Feb. 14, 1929, has been written into C.N.B.'s record book as the occasion of the bureau's best-known-and most highly embroidered-example of Chicago-style journalism. A new man called in excitedly to report that a bloody massacre had been discovered in a North Clark Street garage. Gershman was inclined to discount the story. Only as a precaution did he order a C.N.B. bulletin drafted to the effect that a few men had been injured in a fight; then he dispatched another reporter, Walter Trohan, now chief Washington correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, to the address.

Although Trohan followed orders and arrived by slow trolley, he was still the first newsman to walk in on the St. Valentine's Day killing of seven Chicago hoods. According to legend, Trohan could not furnish a decisive census of the stiffs that were lined up where they fell-at the base of the garage wall. The police. Trohan said, were still totting up the tangled legs and dividing by two. "For God's sake, don't count feet," Gershman is said to have re-plied, "count heads!"

9 An exploit that Playwrights Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, himself a C.N.B. alum-nus, immortalized in The Front Page.

# THE THEATER

# A Parable of Destiny

War and Peace. When a massive novel is adapted for the stage, what the playgoer almost invariably sees is the selection of the book and the embryo of a play. A sense of events and characters killed for lack of space, of people and relationships underdeveloped for lack that the stage of the play of the stage of the but it has an eventure life that reluses to the stage of the stage of the stage of the thin of the stage of the stage of the stage of the inventive direction, a substantial fraction of the surge, scope and thematic intention of the novel comes over the footlights.

The device that knits the evening together is that dramatic vice, a narrator, whose luckless duty is to tell the playgoer why, for the moment at least, there is no play going on. When the actors take over, War and Peace springs to life-life with all its joyous, grievous and profound trivia, its indestructible reality. Children are born, men and women marry or do not marry, father fights with son and son with father, the old die. Peace is love, war is evil. In war, the young die, husband is torn from wife, the round of daily life is violated and reversed; vet Tolstov's instinct for portraying the tenacious domesticity of existence makes war seem the great interrupter rather than the great destroyer

In a performance of flinty authority, Sydney Walker plays the old Prince Bolkonski, an aristocrat who tyrannizes his nearest and dearest and who paradoxically loves and is loved by them.

WI FILLED

MOFFAT & HARRIS IN "WAR" World depopulated of heroes.

His dying words to his daughter. "Put on your white dress. I always liked it." have the poignant impact of mortality that only the greatest writers achieve with the simplest of sentiments. His son, Prince Andrei (Donald Moffat), has the ache of desolation in his face, a man who goes off to war because death has already claimed his heart. As Andreis love-toosed, love-lost. Natasha, Rosemary Harris is spunky, vulnerable and unutterably feminine.

Against this private world, Tolstoy posed the public world of events, and the use of ingeniously flexible stage levels keeps the two worlds in ironic interplay. The public world reverberates with social reforms, patriotism, the trumpeted, and trumped-up, goals of nations and of wars. In Tolstoy's view, these are vampires of abstraction that suck real blood. The pinnacle of abstraction, as he sees it, is the great hero Napoleon. While the battle of Borodino is clumsily enacted onstage like a mockup war game with wooden soldiers and generals, Tolstov pursues the point that Napoleon did not have the foggiest idea how the battle would come out, and only a fumbling control over its course.

There is a certain intellectual arrogance in a man of letters judging a man of action, but Tolstoy was undeterred by that, and War and Peace might be called Napoleon's second Waterloo. Tolstov's thesis was that the multitudinous whims of chance, rather than the decisive will of a great man, determine history. War and Peace thus helped to foster an anti-heroic philosophy of history that has gradually depopulated the modern novel and drama of heroes. But Tolstoy's own generalship, his vast marshaling and deployment of esthetic forces, never faltered. A century after his masterpiece was published, it is his hand of genius, immune to chance and change, that decisively grips the Phoenix stage in a parable of individual and collective destiny

## A God of Common Sense

Tortufa is a black, bitter and biting comedy. At Lincoln Center's off-Washington Square theater, it is being presented as a broad and bouncy farce. Since this repertory group is a learn-while-you-earn company, the pay-anyou-go speciator should not be unable-you-to-go speciator should not be unable-you-earn company, the pay-anyou-go speciator should not be unable-you-go shell and the properties of the production and earn of the production and the production are the production in the production is self-merely days is tose in a dramatic nest merely days is tose in a dramatic metal merely days is tose in a dramatic production.

Fortunately, a toe-deep sampling of Molière is worth a skullful of most playwrights. Molière was the god of common sense, While tragedy moves from sanity toward madness, comedy moves from madness toward sanity. In his pride, the tragic hero overreaches



O'SULLIVAN IN "TARTUFFE" Pig revealed by a ham.

human limits and dies. In his folly, the comic hero ludicrously pounds his head against those limits, is brought to his senses and lives. It is difficult to know which is the less comforting end—death or self-knowledge, and that is one reason why great tragedy and great comedy are so close.

Since genius, like a celebrity, commands recognition even in dark glasses, all of this is present, if not clear, in the Lincoln Center production. The man who exists to be brought to his senses in Tarinfle vy 100 hourgook. Organ courts innocence by association, and his mind's eye is so weak that it persistently mistakes the appearance of sanctity for the assurance of goodness. Tartufle (Michael O Sullivano) freat and an unparalleled hypecrite.

More significantly, he is the stinking seence of the world's wisdom—that a crime is no crime unless one gets caught. He could con the forked tongue out of a snake. Under Tartuffe's spell, Orgon permits the disruption of his household, disinherits his son, signs away all his property, affinences his daughter to Tartuffe, and sweeps his wife (Salome Jens) into Tartuffe's sweatry-planted lechery. This is madness, as the suggested to the support of the sup

While the play has been descredily well-east, the flantastic acting creation of the evening is Michael OSullivan's Taruffe. It is appropriate, if amazing, to say that the ham in the actor reveals to say that the ham in the actor reveals of speech, gesture or mien. he performs a surrealistic wedding dance of malice and humor. Almost equal praise acerues to Richard Wilbur, the pact. Despite a slight trace of meddle monotony, his springs, intelligent couples turn Mierick and the properties and the proposed turn speech the support of the properties o



Over New York harbor, on the world's newest and largest suspension bridge...



# Westinghouse lights the roadway, approaches, signs, towers, cables and beacons

The new Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, owned by the Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Authority, connects Staten Island and Brooklyn. It is 60 feet longer than the Golden Gate Bridge. The main span is suspended on 143,000 miles of cable wire.

Westinghouse lighting for this colossal structure is impressive, too. There are 420 mercury luminaires to light the six-lane roadway, 130 floodlights for the Staten Island toll plaza, 90 fluorescent lights for cables and four flashing beacons atop the towers. Westinghouse equipment also lights the approaches.

The huge, \$325-million bridge and its reliable Westinghouse lighting system will serve an estimated 48 million cars a year.

# You can be sure if it's Westinghouse





# One of the largest users of airfreight and boys on bikes

Every Sunday morning the following week's TIME, recorded on film; takes off by air for Tokyo, Montreal, Paris, Auckland and Melbourne where the international editions are printed.

But printing TIME International is only a small part of the job. The big problem is to put copies of TIME in the hands of readers in Madrid and Madras and Matsuyama. And to do it no later than the date of issue.

Fifteen thousand copies must go to Ireland and 16 copies to Licchtenstein. Brazil gets more than 20 thousand and Yemen gets 27 magazines. Add 23 thousand for India and 23 for Red China.

How is it done? Mostly by airfreight. In the process, TIME has become one of the ten largest users of airfreight. But before all copies are distributed, TIME will have used trains, trucks, buses, camels and boys on bikes —many boys on many bikes.

Then comes Sunday again.

TIME International is an example of how Time Incorporated endeavors to bring information and understanding to people everywhere.

# TIME/LIFE





Scouts? Only at home to friends.

# HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL The Courtship of Lew Alcindor

The Stepinac Crusaders were already halfway through their pregame warmups by the time the boys from Manhattan's Power Memorial Academy finally showed up at Madison Square Garden. That was enough practice as far as Coach Nat Volpe was concerned. He ordered his team back to the locker room to await the start of the game. "I didn't want them to see him before they had to," he explained. Who was him? Ferdinand Lewis Alcindor Jr., 17

The Lollipop & the Dunk. A lot of him there was, too. Even in high school, basketball is a giant's game. New York City alone has 50-odd high school players taller than 6 ft. 5 in,-but Power's Lew Alcindor, at 7 ft. 1 in. and 235 lbs., is a giant among the giants. He wears a size 16D sneaker, and he can palm a basketball faster than a cop can palm an apple. In practice, he stands idly under the backboard sucking on a lollipop, dropping ball after ball into the 10-ft,-high basket-without ever leaving his feet. In a game, his specialties are the "dunk" shot (in which he leaps up and rams the ball through the hoop from above) and the "backward dunk (the same thing, but backward over his head), and the only way anybody has figured out to stop him from scoring is to glue his sneakers to the floor somewhere around mid-court.

Even that might not work. A nifty hooker and a delicate outside shooter, Alcindor is so fast, scrappy and versatile that Power Coach Jack Donahue could probably saw him in half and get two varsity guards. High school games last only 32 minutes (v. 40 minutes for a regulation college game), but Lew is averaging 31 points a game, and no less an authority than Wilt ("The Stilt") Chamberlain,\* a seven-footer of note himself, calls Alcindor "the greatest high school player I've ever seen

Those who remember Wilt as a voungster in Philadelphia might argue. But against Stepinac Alcindor poured in 37 points; against previously unbeaten Rice High last week, he hit a phenomenal 21 out of 23 field-goal attempts. A few days later, he scored 35 and pulled down 23 rebounds, as Power walloped St. Helena's High 71-57-for its 69th

victory in a row

Somewhere in Manhattan. That would be enough to keep the college scouts hammering at Lew's door-if only they knew where to hammer. Papa Alcindor is a 6-ft. 3-in. New York subway policeman, and Mama is 5 ft. 11 in.; to all but their closest friends they live "somewhere in upper Manhattan," and their phone number is unlisted. All of Lew's letters are screened by his coach, and sportswriters are required to submit questions in writing-a procedure that has led some to suggest nastily that Donahue is really John Alden in disguise. One Midwestern university hinted that Donahue could have the head coach's job if he promised to deliver Alcindor.

So far, 60 colleges have invited Lew to look them over, Boston College Coach Bob Cousy writes him mash notes: Princeton, Cincinnati and St. John's would all like invitations to his graduation this June. And the pros, who have four years to wait, are already saving up: they figure that Alcindor will start out somewhere around \$50,-000 a year. Imagine. All that fuss over a 17-year-old who has only grown one inch in the last two years.

# GOLF

The Part-Time Pro

Golf's touring pros are undoubtedly the world's best-paid nomads, but the tournament trail is a long, dusty road. To win his \$12,000 or so each year, the average pro travels 30,000 miles, sleeps in 40 different motels, plays 3,000 holes of golf, and spends most of his spare time complaining about the lousy life he leads. Not Paul Harney. He's got the system licked.

Hello, Buddy. The main things Harney, 35, got out of his eight years on the pro tour were a streak of snowwhite hair and a nervous stomach. A reed-thin 150-pounder, he created a brief splash in 1957 when he belted a ball 430 yds. off the 17th tee at Tijuana,

\* Traded last week to the Philadelphia 76ers by the San Francisco Warriors for three players and an undisclosed amount of cash.

Mexico, but in all that time he won only four minor tournaments, finally quit to take a club pro's job in 1963, saying, "My nerves can't take it any more." But every now and then, when things get a little lonely around the Sunset Oaks Country Club in Sacramento, Calif., Harney packs off to play a few rounds with his old traveling buddies.

He surprised himself by winning \$21,-877 in 1963, and when he walked off with the \$7,500 top prize at last year's Los Angeles Open, the fellows who play the game for blood were not above suggesting that he spend his Sun-

days in front of the TV set.

Harney was obviously embarrassed about the whole thing when he showed up at Los Angeles' 6,840-yd. Rancho Park course to defend his title last week. "The odds against a repeat victory must be 1,000 to 1," he told reporters. Actually, they were nowhere near that bad: 15 to 1. Jack Nicklaus, 1964's top money winner (at \$113,284) was sitting this one out. Of course, that still left Ken Venturi, Billy Casper, Tony Lema-and Arnold Palmer, who shot a 66 in practice and happily allowed as how he was playing "pretty good, I guess." The odds on Arnie: 6 to 1.

Goodbye, Arnie, On opening day, Palmer shot a one-over-par 72, six strokes off the pace-and was never heard from again. After two rounds, Casper was deadlocked at the top with Florida's Dan Sikes; Harney was a stroke back in third. A third-round 68 shot Paul into the lead, and the rest was easy-with a little bit of luck. Harney's wild No. 2-iron second shot on the parfive ninth hole barely missed a boundary fence, scooted through a crowd of fans in the rough, bounced into another



HARNEY IN LOS ANGELES Money? Only on spare Sundays.

erowd around the green and somehow trickled to a stop just off the apron. "You must have gone to Mass this morning," joked a fan. Answered Catholic Harney," Twice. "A chip, and a putt—and he had his birdie. Harney's last-round score: 69, for a 72-hole total of 276, eight under par and a threestroke victory over Sikes.

This time the check was for \$12,000, and sportswriters wondered if that might be enough to get Harney back on the tour to stay. "Nothing doing," said Paul, "I'd rather peddle clubs and balls from behind the counter."

# DOG RACING

# Down the Straight at 40 m.p.h.

Talk about greyhound racing to a horseman, and his lip curls in contempt. "Outdoor roulette. The numbers game -for gamblers and rubes," he sneers, recalling the days when Al Capone and Frank Nitti ran the action and anything went: switching dogs, doping them, filling them full of water to slow them down, sticking thorns in their feet. Some of the old flambovance still persists in Britain, where the whole country was buzzing last week over the dognapping of Hi Joe, the favorite for next June's Greyhound Derby. But in the U.S. these days, dog racing is almost respectableand booming as never before.

Over the past ten years, the number of tracks has grown to 32 in seven states." attendance has climbed 40% to 10 million a year, and the pari-mutuel handle is expected to top \$500 million in 1965. At least half of that will be bet in Florida, where 16 tracks (four in Miami alone) outdraw the horses by a margin of 2 to 1. Florida dogmen classify their sport as "nighttime enter-tainment." The big tracks run eleven %-mile to %-mile races an evening (purses: up to \$80,000), provide extras like free parking, bar service, "leadouts" in white dinner jackets to parade the dogs to the post, and fanfares from 4-ft. trumpets. The fans like it so much that they pour \$700,000 a night into the pari-mutuel machines

Muzzles & Meatballs. The tracks make such a big deal out of keeping the sport clean that racing hounds even have the color of their toenails recorded for identification. During race meetings, the dogs are kenneled at the track, are constantly muzzled, fed nothing but a carefully supervised diet of vegetables, vitamins, horse meat and beef. On race days, they are confined to guarded cages to make sure that nobody throws them a "meatball"-a wad of hamburger laced with a stimulant or depressantand they are given postrace drug tests. just like horses. The tests are so exacting, in fact, that one trainer almost lost his license because he fed his dogs chocolate syrup for extra energy. Caffeine from the syrup showed up in the

\* Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Oregon, South Dakota.

Dog breeders insist that bounds are even easier to handicap than horses. For one thing, there is no jockey to werry about. Greybounds reach speeds up to 40 mp.h. on the straightaway. They complete without regard to sex, and the winningest dog of all time was a little brindled bitch named Indy Ann, who racked up 137 victories in the mid-to-provide the proposed to t

trip the doors, and they're ready to jump when those doors open."

Experienced hounds know their job swell, says Kutz, that Swifty could be "a box of Wheaties—they'd chas anything." And in the scramble of a race, smart greyhounds are not above conting to trickery to win. "I had me a little dog who didn't like passing on the country of the control of the co



LEADOUTS PARADING GREYHOUNDS Rabbits? Only to make them anxious.

degree of accuracy. "If you breed two good rail runners," says Florida Trainer Oscar Duke, "at least six out of eight pups will be rail runners too."

Trick & Zip. Greyhounds usually start racing at the age of 18 months, after anywhere from four to six months of training. Explains one handler: "You begin by tying a live, kicking rabbit to the end of a pole. You swing the pole around, keeping the rabbit just ahead of the pup. He gets real anxious, and finally you let him catch the rabbit." Next, the dog graduates to chasing a plastic bunny -like Swifty, the mechanical rabbit at the track. Bad habits show up early, and they are often impossible to correct. The classic case is a greyhound named Terris Foot, who competed in hurdle races and always led the pack up to the final jump-where he always fell down. His handler decided to try him in a flat race. Terris Foot kept right on jumping, and when he reached the spot where the last nonexistent hurdle would have been, he fell down.

Brains, most handlers insist, are the key to a hound's success in topflight competition. In the starting box, unable to see, dull-witted dogs tend to relax; the smart ones stay tense and ready. Says to Florida Trainer F. B. Stutz: "They learn to listen for the sound of the rabbit coming up behind the boxes. They gauge just how much the noise has to fade before the lure is far enough ways to

# SCOREBOARD

Who Won

▶ The East: a 124-123 victory over the West in the National Baskethall Association's All-Star game; in St. Louis. Paced by Cincinnait's Oscar Robertson (who scored 28 points) and Jerry Lucas (25), the easterners built up a 20-point lead in the third quarter, barely hung on to win when officials, apparent'v deciding that a lopsided victory would never do, stopped calling fouls against the outclassed West. ▶ The West: an easy, 38-14 victory

over the East, in the American Football League's All-Star game in Houston, where the game was moved after 21 Negro players refused to play in New Orleans as a protest against a series secret on the first play from scrimmage through the player of the player of the player series and the first play from scrimmage terback Len Dawson to San Diego's Fullback Keith Lincoln—and Lincoln put the game on ice with an 80-yd. TD

run in the third quarter.

Pakistan's Mohibullah Khan, 26: the

U.S. Open Squash Racquets championship for the second year in a row, beating his cousin and former champion, Hashim Khan, 15-11, 15-10, 15-9; in Wilmington, Del. The Khans—and there are a dozen squash players in the family—have won the U.S. Open in nine of the last ten years.

# ARCHITECTURE

# A Porch for Pedestrians

In most recent U.S. urban building, the rule has been every man for him-self. With no overall plan, the architect has too often stopped his concern at the property line. Occasionally, as a civic gesture, a building will draw back to leave space for a prestige plaza or a fountain or two. But the impression is still that of a buttle of towers, much make the place of the plant of th

A sparkling exception to the rule is Minneapolis' Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. headquarters. Designed by Minoru Yamasaki (Time cover, Jan. 18, 1963) and inaugurated last week, it not only makes peace with the city's complex grid, but frames a vital view into the city's 24-block Gateway Center redevelopment project.

Yamasaki began with an awkward tol, bisected by Nicollet Avenue, scheduled to become a pedestrian mall ending in a park. Instead of obstructing the vista, Yamasaki resolved to enhance it. But how? He considered lifting the structure on stills ("It would have bear like going through a tunnel"), putting in an archeway ("Italy"), moving it off to one side ("Then the building would not have been visible from Nicollet Avenue, and we had a beautiful location").

The solution, when it came, so detighted Yamasaki that he confesses to having jumped up and down with glee: a giant, six-story portice, which would marry the building, mall and park. To stenderize his trumpet-topped columns as much as possible, he manufacture ricked them into place. The building repeats their rhythm around the façade in the manner of a Greek temple.

Yamasaki's 25-ton columns soar 80 ft. The Parthenon's portico rises only

34 ft., and the columns of Paris' Madeleine church climb 65 ft. But Yamasaki winces at the comparison. He prefers to call his colonnade, in congenial fashion, a porch. "When you build something," Yamasaki insists, "you ought to be a good neighbor."

# COLLECTIONS

# Poor Peg's Treasure

"Oh God, I'm glad I'm a poor Guggenheim," say she lady in the silver fingernalis with a twinkling pixy's expression in her eyes. But a Guggenheim Peggy emphatically is, granddaughter of the U.S. copper magnate, daughter of a millionaire who changed into his dinner jacket while the Titanie sank under him, and niece of Solomon R. Guggenheim, who bankrolled the Frank Lloyd Wright. Lloyd Wright. Lloyd Wright. Lloyd Wright. Lloyd wight. Solomon R. 1912, half in 1939) and she has always persisted in behaving like the poor relation she is.

Like a modern Bo Peep, Peggy, at 22, set out for Europe in 1920 to find herself amidst the lost generation. She herself amidst the lost generation are standard to the sentence of this century's avant-garde, and set herself the goal of collecting its art. Almost instantly she revealed her genture for attracting mates and mentions, occasionally the sentence of the sentence to the sentence of the sentence of the study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence study of the sentence of the sent

huy a painting a day,"
Dynamite Chronicle. Their advice
proved good. When Peggy fled from
Vichy France in 1941 for New York,
she went encumbered with her future
husband, Surrealist Max Ernst, her exhusband, Laurence Vail, and art that
ad cost her only \$40,000. The collection that adorns her Venice palazzo now
is insured for \$5,250,000. She had



GUGGENHEIM AT HOME

# A painting a day, and keep pop away. snatched up incendiary works from nearly all the key art movements since 1910—at a song. Now, for the first time in 14 years, the public outside Venice

is getting, a look at her collection in London's Tate Gallery.

It is a bombshell and London is rapturous. Wrote the Sunday Telegraph:
"Peggy Guggenheim has achieved what many a museum has tried to do, and done it hetter." The collection is a chronicel of revolution. Beginning with a 1911 Picasso, through cubism, Dada, surrealism and on to the U.S. abstract

expressionists, she has swooped up the

dynamite that has given the words "modern art" their meaning (see color). Last Duchess. Perhaps Peggy's finest moment came during her World War II years in Manhattan, when she opened her now famous "Art of This Century gallery. There she gave one-man shows to a group of such young unknowns as Jackson Pollock, Clyfford Still, Robert Motherwell, Mark Rothko and Adolph Gottlieb, thus foster-mothering the generation that was to make the U.S. a world art power. "Abstract expression began in my gallery," she says. "You couldn't explain it. It was like a sudden burst of flame." Peggy fed the fire as long as she could resist returning to Europe. In 1949 she established herself

title of "the last Duchess" for her ribald, regal ways.

To most art experts, her Italia contemporaries pale beside her earlier purchases. Peggy does not agree. "People in 20 years will be saying the same things about the new people as they were about Pollock back then," she says, Pop? "This whaddayacallit, phoo-ey," she says, but Jasper Johns and

in her 18th century Venetian palazzo, began collecting Lhasa terriers for lap dogs and adding young artists to her fold, while gondoliers awarded her the



YAMASAKI'S NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A temple with a vista, and a jump for glee.



FROM THE COLLECTION OF A PASSIONATE PATRONESS

Fascination of Peggy Guggenheim's collection is juxtaposition of classic Picasos, like Bathers (above), and Garden Airplane Trip by Surrealist Max Ernst with early works by now famous artists she sponsored first.





MARK ROTHKO'S Sacrifice (1943) has hints of ten-drilous life, which disappear in his later abstracts.



CLYFFORD STILL'S ominous illusion titled May, 1944 juxtaposes figurative snake-eyed totem with a gloomy sun.

JACKSON POLLOCK'S Moon Woman (1942), a surrealist icon, predates famous drip period by fully five years.

Robert Rauschenberg she likes. "They're pre-pop. I wanted to buy Rauschenberg's goat with a tire around it for my grandchildren."

At the age of 66, Peggy has finally let her dyed black hair grow out. It is white now, But her spirit is still saucy; which have been been supported by appearing in her art nouveau sheath of woven gold. Her once shocking art, too, seems to have moved to have moved to have not on the spirit of movement of the spirit of movement directors round the world is still unanswered: to whom will Peggy bequeath her collection?

Reggy once offered it to the late Renaissance specialist Bernard Berenson, who refused it in stark horror. The Tate takes heart because Pegy has said that "England is my spiritual home," and is planning new galleries, just in museum. Bernard he collection to a U.S. museum. Bernard he collection. She likes the way her art looks there. Says she: "Being poor, I have my little home sweet home in Venice."

# AUCTIONS

# Testing the Moderns

The muse notwithstanding, art in the Western world is a commodity. In U.S. dollars, the timely tabulation takes place in the high temple of auctioneering, Manhattan's Parke-Bernet Galleries. When the collection of the late Wall Street stockbroker Ira Haupt went under the hammer last week, the question

was: How fare the moderns? Right from the start the mood was bullish. First up were European blue chips: a Kandinsky watercolor went for \$7,200, a Salvador Dali watercolor reached an extraordinary \$11,500, and a fine 1921 Mondrian peaked at \$42,-\$00. Then Russian-born Nicolas do \$15,500, and the salvanched at \$42,-\$15,500, and the salvanched at \$40,000, and the semi-abstraction, Fleurs, soarced to \$68,-\$000 to set a new record. In all, four works by De Stael Brought \$152,000.

The Americans were also a matter of astronomy, athough Mark Tobey's star seemed dwindling. Three Tobeys went for a total of \$34,000, or \$60,000 to \$8,500 to

With a total of \$483,000 paid for 40 works in a scant hour, Pergrine Pollen, representative of Parke-Bernet's new owner, Sotheby's of London, saw nothing but blue sky ahead for U.S. modern art. "Breaking records doesn't mean too awfully much, does it?" said Pollen. "Look at the mile. It's broken every day."



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# stop worrying...



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TIME, JANUARY 22, 1965



YÉ-YÉ WIDOW

# SHOW BUSINESS



CRAZY HORSE FOOTBALL TEAM

# Everything is parody except the prices.

# NIGHTCLUBS

# A Sioux in Paris

The address on the Avenue Georges V is among the best in Paris, but once a customer goes down the flight of red concrete steps and through the swinging doors, another world surrounds him. Staring flintilly out over the dance floor is a large, yellowed portrait of Chief Cray Horse of the Sioux nation, and near the black bar are protruding long-handled steer horrs. And on the minuscule stage are some of the most majuscule nudes in the world.

This is Le Crazy Horse Saloon, a Paris landmark now celebrating its tenth anniversary as a strip joint. The place nightly draws 250 cager customers—better than half of them foreigners—who with mixed emotions gradually discover that they have come to a place that refuses customers. Everything about the place is parody except the prices: the first drink costs 57, the second 53.

Bertha, Bettina & Dodo. It is owned and operated by Alain Bernardin, a successful restaurateur who decided to branch out into the nightclub business and wanted a Wild West décor. Although he had never visited the U.S., he went to see a dozen western films, all of them by Universal Pictures. "They always had saloons in those films, and since they always had the same set, it was always the same saloon," he recalls. "I copied it for mine." But business dragged, so Bernardin decided to enliven it with striptease. Again he haunted the cinema and found all the pointers he needed in a 42nd Street special called Dancers of Desire.

Today Bernardin scouts all Europe for talent, preferring Poles above all others, and he rechristens each one in his own high style. His present girls include Neferzouzou, Bertha von Paraboum, Bettina

Uranium, Nadia Safari, Victoria Nankin, Natasha von Turmanov, Coral Lazuli and Sofia Palladium. Among the alumnae are Lili Lapudeur, Rapha Temporel and Bernardin's alltime favorite, a Polish-German named Dodo d'Hambourg.

As Bernardin has choreographed their acts, there is not much actual stripping at Le Crazy (as Parisians call it), since most of the girks appear already bare. Nadia Safari, for example, wears a widely spaced net sarong and lies in a hammock under streaked gold and black lighting that is supposed to suggest the primordial jungle. Crazy Horse girl as the main, see yearly those girls are the main, see everything, and Bernardin refers to his dozens of tiny spotlights collectively as "my brusely as "m

Middle Line-Bumpers. "I suppress eroticism," he says. "I treat the nude as optical art." Alluding to the Son et Linnière spectacles that are held in summer at many of France's châteaux, he says, "That's essentially what we have here, but instead of illuminating Chambord or Chenonceaux, we play lights on Neferzouzou and Bertha von Paraboum."

Neferzouzou is a succulent Egyptian mummy who falls in love with a middleaged American archaeologist, who has dug her, and causes him to abandon his shrill wife. Bertha von Paraboum, identified as Eine Deutsche Kreatur, wears high black boots, a flowing red boa, and a garter. As the loudspeakers blare the sort of martial music that would have stirred Von Ribbentrop, Bertha von Paraboum for the first time turns to face the audience fully, and there, serving as a G-string, is a swastika. Victoria Nankin is billed as "the Yé-Yé Widow. To show her grief, Bernardin has veiled her nude form with large black dots, achieved with lighting. All she does is remove a filmy gown, sit up, and hold her arms like a sphinx. But that is quite enough.

The biggest "strip" number sends five given to the stage wearing American football helmets, shoulder pads, low-cut football shoes with white cleats, and not much else. Standing before a 48-sq.-1t. American flag, they do just a little bumping to show how they would perform as middle linebackers—all to the tune of Mr. Touchdown U.S.A.

The average nightclub carouser, having come to see some skin, finds himself involved in a subtle spoof, and there are a few moments when he cannot be absolutely sure that he himself is not bear mocked. Significantly, the heaviest and most grateful appliance of the subtional control of the subtional control of the subtional control of the subows of animals and images of Khrusthew. Netru and De Gaullet

# **TELEVISION**

# The Selling Point

It is time for the TV commercial. To experie programs a studied casually in their kitchen, drinking coffee and making talk so small that it might as well het inaudible. The dialogue doesn't matter, however. The two people are Lauren Bacall and Jason Robards Jr. The coffee is Instant Maxwell House. And those are the elements that the comment of the c

Other stars, hearing this, scarcely look up. They are too busy making their own commercials. In the olden days—that is, in the earlier 1950s—the idea of an established star's barking on TV for commercial product was unthinkable. Now Barbard of the commercial product was unthinkable. Now Barbard of the commercial product was unthinkable. Now Barbard of the commercial product with the commercial product was until the commercial product with the commercial product the commercial product with the commerci

son clearly enough, as he looks toughly over the brew and snarls, "Now do it my way, see."

Clossical Bouquet, Last season actors of all degrees of importance were paid \$30 million for doing commercials. For actually acting on TV, the mass of actors earned \$26 million. Movies paid them \$20 million. For one 60-second commercial, an actor can make as much money as most starring players do in about 13 weeks of a TV series.

The psyments come in all sorts of packages. Thunderbird Wine gives a new Ford Thunderbird on each equivalent for doing one 20-second spot. Cesar Romero and Alexis Smith quickly snatched for Thunderbirds. Joanne Dru and Sebastian Cabot took the cash. James Mason agreed to plug the wine, but apparently felt that he was not in the Thunderbird class, demanded and got a Rolls-Royce instead. Now Eatternee Olivers of the Rolls-Royce will be a considerable to the control of the package of the control of the Rolls-Royces, and for his 20 seconds of classical bounder, be will probably get the probably get

Allan Sherman (M) Son the Folksinger) dischescend job for Britlio (1988) and 1988 and 1988 and 1988 and 1988 and 1988 and Harry James wrapped as Kleenex around the end of his trumpet and demnostrated that its blasts would not break the issue. That was worth \$30,000 to him. Now, when he comes onstage in his nightclub appearances, people wave Kleenex at him. Or perhaps Doeskin.

Pearl Bailey makes a scrupulously honest presentation of Rainier Ale. "Twe been drinking Rainier Ale for as long as Lean remember." she sings, and it is a true note, a blue note, for she adds, which is the day before yesterday." Received the day before yesterday." Received here and there and sang somewhat unconvincingly about its capacity to decodorize an entire dwelling. Beautiful Arlene Dahl was paid \$80,000—not nearly enough—to do a commercial in which she is cast as a beauty consultant to the Toni Co.; but with Arlene Dahl which they in show the she with the work of the proposed to the proposed

Mother Image. Buster Keaton does a funny sort of Keystone Kops scene to illustrate the virtues of Ford Econoline vans, the boxy-looking, eight-door ve-



LAHR & PRODUCT
Anything for chips, including a shawl.

hicles that closely resemble Volkswagen Micro Buses. Keaton, chased by the law, dashes in and out of a whole lot full of Ford buslets, finding pies in one and hurling them into the cops' faces while nickelodeon music plays and oldtime titles point out things like "easy loading and unloading" and "fast getaway."

June Leckhart has made a change from star to salesman, but solseman to salesman to the has remained on the same show. She used to be big in the Lassie series, of course, but when a change of format eased her out of the narrative, she simply did a 6th-seconder for Kook-Add, the risks sponsor, and esconderiders and the star of the star of the same star of the sam

The eye-filling Edie Adams, appearing for Muriel Cigars, says: "Why don't you pick me up and smoke me some Eva Gabor mixes sex with cinders, too, offering a pipeful of Masterpiece tobacco to a fellow, scarcely seen on the screen, who is presumably worthy of her favors. Phil Silvers extols Pream. Mamie van Doren, with a kind of exactitude of casting, appears in a \$39.98 dress covered with glittering beads for a Los Angeles discount house. She also works for Aqua Velva. Joseph Cotten discusses the miracle of Bufferin, and so does Arlene Francis, for which each was paid \$50,000. Imogene Coca appears for Armstrong Cork. Louis Jourdan, surprisingly, appears for Prell Shampoo. The Lustre-Creme seraglio has included Jill St. John, Juliet Prowse, Jeanne Crain, Jane Powell, Sandra Dee and Stella Stevens.

New Vegas. Old Aunt Tilly, in the wonderful skits for Lay's potate chips, is Bert Lahr, shawl and all. Even semi-show-business people like Mickey Spillane are doing commercials. Mickey dashes out in the dead of night and jumps into a waiting car that contains a remarkable blonde. "Wherever this man goes, he packs a 3,8", says the announcer. Then Spillane holds up a bar of Lifebuoy soap, which is advertised as giving "38-hour protection."

And celebrities who are relative aliens.
And celebrities who are relative aliens to show the control of the con

"I don't know whether people are going to come to their senses or whether they have decided that this is the new Lax Vegas—how to make \$100,000 the quick way," says \$1an Freberg, the nutty satirist who was one of the first performers to get into the commercial that they way in the commercial to the commercial that someone, somewhere, has enough money to make Elizabeth Taylor pick up a can of Maswell House."

# Don't kid yourself about the corn oil in margarine!

Appearances can be deceiving. That's why you owe it to yourself to know these three FACTS about the corn oil in *your* brand.

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Mazola<sup>®</sup>—the name you can trust in margarine

# MEDICINE

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Great Pox

Venereal disease does not attract many medical researchers. There never have been great numbers of syphilologists, and their numbers and efforts have been sharply reduced since the 1945 discovery that penicillin is a fast and almost certain cure for early syphilis. But last week, as the most prominent U.S. syphilologists met in Denver for a VD seminar, it became clear that the cutback in research is premature. What is urgently needed is a vaccine against the disease

The Contacts. Before a cure can be effected, the victims must be identified and their contacts traced. Of about \$10 million appropriated by Congress for syphilis control, nine-tenths goes for finding cases and contacts and less than \$1,000,000 for research into methods

of prevention.

Baylor University's Dr. John Knox is convinced that if as much money were put into syphilis research as went into research on polio-which did not kill or cripple as many people-a vaccine could be found in a few years. But the spirochete of human syphilis is a maddening germ that refuses to grow in the test tube or in most animals. And syphilis research is under way at only four or five U.S. medical centers.

At the University of Michigan, Dr. Albert H. Wheeler is working with rabbits, but he lost federal support of his 1964-65 work because he did not seem

to be getting results.

At the U.S. Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center outside Atlanta, Dr. Wilbur Deacon is working with monkeys. Next year, if Congress approves an appropriation of \$175,000 covering his work, Dr. Deacon hopes to test human and other spirochetes in chimpanzees. These animals are expensive, but they will bring Dr. Deacon closer to man than any other syphilis vaccine researcher yet.

Untregted Million, Lest anyone doubt the severity of the syphilis problem, the PHS's Dr. William J. Brown declared that it is, in fact, a raging epidemic. especially among teen-agers, and most noticeable among recorded cases in city slums. His statistics:

▶ Some 120,000 new cases each year in the U.S.; up to 12,000 deaths.

► At least 1,000,000 untreated U.S.

▶ No less than 25% of untreated cases end with syphilitic heart disease.

▶ Among Americans under 20, an estimated 650,000 venereal cases (syphilis or gonorrhea) each year.

# SMOKING

One Year Later A year ago, a committee of impartial experts reported to Surgeon General Luther L. Terry that "cigarette smoking is a health hazard" and warrants "appropriate remedial action." Last week a dozen voluntary health organizations that have joined with three agencies of the Federal Government in a National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health met in Washington to assess what "remedial action" been taken.

On the legislative level, the few proposals aimed at curbing cigarette consumption have been buried in committee. Last week Washington's Senator Warren Magnuson proposed that all cigarette packages be marked with a danger label. Whether such a law can get past Democratic legislators from Southern tobacco states remains to be seen.

At the administrative level, the Federal Trade Commission was ready to



MICHIGAN'S WHEELER & ATLANTA'S DEACON WITH SYPHILIS TEST ANIMALS Penicillin is not the whole answer.

require the same sort of labeling that Magnuson is now asking for. But the FTC was urged by Congress to postpone any ruling until next spring. President Johnson, who quit smoking after his 1955 heart attack, made no mention sage to Congress, which promised an all-out attack on every major ill known to man.

For Squares. On the propaganda and persuasion level, though, the mills were grinding. Dr. Terry noted that 350,000 copies of his report were distributed during the year. And the American Cancer Society sent out 10 million copies of a comic-book insert addressed to teen-agers, Smoking Is for

For its part, the tobacco industry adopted an advertising code that forbids associating eigarettes with sex appeal, social charm or manliness. But this was not enough for Emerson Foote, an ex-adman who made a fortune out of peddling cigarettes before he changed sides and began to crusade against smoking with a convert's zeal. Incredibly, he urged the tobacco companies to stop advertising altogether. Foote has just moved in as chairman of the Interagency Council.

Unlike the Cancer Society, the American Medical Association saw no need for haste. Aided by a hefty grant from the tobacco industry, the A.M.A. announced that it was embarking on a five-year study of the effects of longcontinued smoking.

For Millions. As for the general publie, the report to Surgeon General Terry a year ago had an immediate effect. Cigarette stocks fell; cigarette sales dropped by 10%. But slowly, smoking has edged back toward its previous level. Total sales for 1964 are expected to be about 3% below the 1963 mark. And cigarette stocks rose in the wake of last week's Interagency press conference. But for Dr. Terry, even those rising statistics included reasons for optimism. "If we take into consideration the 3,000,000 increase in population, he said. "the drop in total cigarette

Surveys in both 1955 and 1962 showed that 59% of American men smoked eigarettes, said Dr. Terry. In the fall of 1964, a similar survey showed only 52% smoking. "A decline of seven percentage points," Dr. Terry noted duly, "is certainly less than we would wish." Through 1962, the proportion of women smokers was still increasing, but two years later it had fallen by two to

three percentage points.

Dr. Terry was particularly interested in the next generation of physicians because of their influence on patients. Among senior medical students, his study showed, only 55% are smokers, as against 83% of other men the same age. And of med students who started smoking, no fewer than 44% have quit, as against 18% of their age group in the general population.



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# THE WORLD COUNCIL

Visser 't Hooft Stays

The most critical decision to come before the World Council of Churches since its founding 16 years ago is the choice of a successor to the Rev. Willem Visser 't Hooft, 64, its omnicompetent general secretary. Last week, meeting in the improbable town of Enugu, Nigeria, the council's 100-member central committee showed its deep concern over the decision by rejecting one officially nominated successor and ordering a search for someone else.

Dismay. The man whom these churchmen were expected to nominate is the Rev. Patrick Rodger of Scotland's Episcopal Church, choice of the council's powerful 16-man executive committee at a meeting held in Tutzing, Germany, last August. There were quiet complaints even then about Rodger, a scholarly theologian who has been on the council's staff, as head of its Faith and Order Department, only since 1961. He is well liked in Western ecumenical circles but virtually unknown to Orthodoxy and the "new churches" of Asia and Africa, which are playing an increasingly important role in the council. Surprised by last August's action were Visser 't Hooft, who was not consulted, and Rodger himself, who was given 24 hours to decide whether he would accept the nomination. He said he would.

Why had the churchnen at Tutzing chosen Rodger? Most council observers believed that the executive committee wanted to rearrange the power structure of the ceumenical movement. The general secretary is technically a servant of the council's 209 member churches, but some cleries left that Visser! Hooft runs the council as a mountainty of the council as a coun

Altering the Course. At Enugu, opposition to Rodger came from the Russian Orthodox representatives, who appreciate Visser 't Hooft's great interest in keeping open the lines of communication between churches on both sides of the Iron Curtain. African and Asian leaders were also disturbed about entrusting the secretaryship to an inexperienced ecumenist. "It is not enough to keep the council on course," ex-plained one "new church" spokesman. "In these times of change, the course must be altered more than once. Visser 't Hooft is a leader who knows how to adapt to all these new situations. With the meeting hopelessly dead-

locked, the central committee created a nominating committee to check out new candidates—including, if they wish, Patrick Rodger, Visser 't Hooft, who wants to retire, will stay on until his successor is found.

# THEOLOGY

Understanding Understanding
Philosophers are seldom in the head-

lines, yet they are often the true revolutionaries of some succeeding age. Karl Marx blueprinted the political upheavals of the 20th century in the reading room of the British Museum: Sören Kierkegaard's fiery polemies, scorned by the sturdy burghers of Copenhagen, are the foundation of existentialism. To-



JESUIT LONERGAN Insight.

day, a number of Roman Catholic intellectuals believe that a little-known thinker of commensurate stature has been patiently laying some philosophical land mines for the future. He is Canadian Jesuit Bernard Joseph Francis Lonergan, 60, whose followers assert that history may reckon him a mind to rank with Aquinas and Newman.

Some reasons for their enthusiasm are argued in the latest issue of Continuum. a lively, intellectual quarterly sponsored by Saint Xavier College in Chicago. The 244-page issue is devoted in the continuum and the continuum articles by English Jesuit Frederick. Copleston, historian of philosophy, and by two of the nation's most theological by astute Catholic laymen. Continuum's their bush of the articles and Michael Novak of Harvard. Lonergain of Continuum's continuum articles. Continuum's continuum articles continuum's continuum articles continuum's continuum articles co

The Nature of Knowing, Lonergan is not an easy thinker to appreciate. His dense, elliptical prose, studded with references to Thomas Aquinas and mod-

ern physics, makes its points in a methodical and mind-wearying manner. One typical passage hammers home a conclusion with: "In the thirty-first place . . ." Another problem is Lonergan's disinterest in hurrying his ideas into print, or giving them wide circulation. Many of his most important lectures exist only in Latin mimeographed notes made by his students; like the late Ludwig Wittgenstein of Cambridge, his reputation rests on the memories and convictions of his peers, a scattering of essays and book reviews, and one authentically towering masterpiece: study of human understanding, called Insight, published in 1957.

Lonergan has written or lectured on subjects as varied as economic ethics, the philosophy of education and the spiritual meaning of the family. But his primary intellectual task has been the analysis of two dry epistemological problems-the nature of knowing, and of intellectual method-that have a practical application in an age of verbal confusion, in which different disciplines find it frustrating to communicate with one another. Both problems, essentially, are philosophic ones that Theologian Lonergan undertook to solve partly out of pedagogical necessity. He found it impossible to teach theology correctly without first establishing a viable underlying philosophy, which led him in turn to consider the fundamental question: What does it mean to know?

Artists as Moralists. Insight is Lonergan's attempt to understand the human act of understanding-an inquiry into "the dynamism of inquiry" that centers on "a personal appropriation of one's own rational self-consciousness." Lonergan's viewpoint is inherited from Aristotle and Aquinas, but has been expanded by Kant and Freud. Using a vocabulary uniquely his own, he has written a general field theory of the mind-the origin and nature of human insight, how it relates to its various forms of expression, whether in the formulas of the physicist, the word pictures of the poet, the concepts of the philosopher. Insight, say Lonergan's followers, spells out the possibility of a transcultural philosophy that would allow thinkers from different traditions— Thomists and logical positivists, for example-to understand one another by paying attention first to each other's basic cognitional activity: how one unifies data, why he does so in a particular fashion. To understand someone else, says Lonergan, a thinker must first understand how his own awareness of reality has been historically and psychologically conditioned by preconceptions.

Since the publication of *Insight*, Lonergan has been absorbed in the question of intellectual method, particularly for the theologian. He believes that Christianity is essentially a historical religion, borrowing many of its concepts from secular disciplines. The development of theology demands both

an adherence to the truths of the past and a transformation in light of new scientific ideas about what science is, post-Freudian insights into the nature of the psyche, changing ideas of the nature of history and man.

In his next book, Lonergan intends to outline a method for theological investigation that is analogous to the methods of modern seinec—thereby opening anew the possibility of mutual comprehension between Christian and secular thinking on ultimate questions of man. Lonergan admits that of man control the method of the control that evolution, the artists, he says, have become the true moralists of the age.

Up the Spanish Steps. A shy, pale, hulking figure, "Bernie" Lonergan is a much-storied underground legend among Catholic intellectuals. Born in Buckingham, Quebec, near the Ontario border, he decided to enter the Jesuits at 17, studied at his society's Heythrop College near Oxford and at Rome's Pontifical Gregorian University. He spent 13 years teaching theology at Jesuit seminaries in Canada before moving to "the Greg" in 1953. There he follows a life as precisely organized as his thought. He teaches or writes from 8 until lunch, and after his siesta takes an hour-long walk that never varies: up the Spanish Steps, into the Borghese Gardens, back to the Greg. Since he teaches in Latin, he reads English at night, "to keep in contact with the language.

Lonergan's new students start by tittering at his singsong voice and unmelodiously flat Latin pronunciation, and end by despairing at his blithe unconcern for the frailties of lesser intellects. Once, after failing to get a philosophical point across to his class, Lonergan brightened, said: "I think this will make it clear," proceeded to cover the blackboard with differential equations. During a World War II discussion about the loss to mankind in bomb-gutted libraries, Lonergan argued that the important things were in people's minds, not in books. In answer, someone cited Shakespeare and got out a copy to cite lines at random. In each case, Lonergan identified the quotation, imperturbably reeled off the rest of the

For Second-Rate Minds. Lonergan is a lonely figure inside the church, an ignored one outside it. The unfashionably Thomistic starting point of his vision repels non-Catholic thinkers grappling with the same issues; yet his unconventional revision of Aquinas outrages many doctrinaire Thomists. He has steered clear of ecclesiastical controversy, except once to blister an Italian theologian whose criticism, Lonergan believed, made him out to be a heretic. Moreover, he steadfastly refuses to popularize, or to publish applications of his theories to specific problems: a systematic Lonergan theology, he half-jokingly insists, should be left for second-rate minds,

Even so, Lonergan's influence has begun to spread beyond the seminary. He has widened the horizon of some of the best priestly minds of this generation. He has even made converts on the factivity of the Greg, and one decloral student there says: "Not since Robert Belarmine have so many been influenced by one Roman thinker." But if the memorable shapers of Christian thought, it will take another generation of thinkers exploring his insights to prove it. As another of his students us it: "He's still 38 years ahead of



PASTOR SARGENT Outreach.

# CLERGY A Reach for Young Rebels

No one looking for a spooky spot to open a nightclub in Paris could do better than the former mortuary chapel of the century-old Protestant American Church a brick-vaulted cellar with a long flight of stairs leading up to street level. And a nightclub is just what the chapel is, under the Rev. Martin van Buren Sargent, 45, minister of the American Church for the past two years. But Sargent is more than an avant-garde impresario of coffeehouse Christianity. In the main church, he delivers serious, Bible-based sermons to Sunday throngs, worries deeply about the moral problems facing young Americans in Paris, and, as a pastoral counselor, faces a unique "diversity and abundance of personal dilemmas.

Catacombs 65. Only 350 people are listed as members of his congregation; yet thousands of tourists jam the American Church on summer Sundays, and

about 3,000 U.S. Parisians attend services at least intermittently. Sargent's imaginative methods of evangelism have extended the church's "outreach" to roughly half of the 20,000 Americans in the city, and to a goodly number of Frenchmen as well.

Many evenings there are lines outside his basement insplictals, "Catecombs 65" (from the church's address, 65 Quai d'Orsay), waiting to drink coffee or lemonade and hear young singers and muscians. In another adjunct of the church, its 300-seat theater, the professional Paris Theater Workshop—whose advisers include Jean Seberg and William Saroyan—presents Sarte, Beckett and Albee as part of "Open End," a freewheeling series of dramas, concerts

and discussions. Once Sargent invited the editor of Paris' Communist daily L'Humanité to Catacombs 65. Two summers ago, he helped Novelist James Baldwin organize a miniature version of Washington's civil rights march. Currently, the American Church has its own theologian-inresidence-Sydney Ahlstrom of Yale Divinity School-who teaches a weekly course to 80 adults of the congregation. Sargent occasionally appears on French television and at ecumenical conferences involving French Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. He chainsmokes his way through an 18-hour day filled with the normal routine of pastors everywhere-teaching, counseling, sermon writing, negotiating with the church's lay committees.

Old Lodies & Unwed Mothers, Son of studied for the press coal-mine owner. Sargent studied for the press of the studied for the confort Theological Semination of the coal studied to the confort Theological Semination of the coal studies of the coal studies and the coal studies and the coal studies of the c

Sargent has tried to make the Amerian Church a catalytic force in the life of the reheliious young people who arrive every year to map pains. The catalyst is the property of the property of the catalyst is residently facing unwed motherhood. It is interest in youth has paid off, both in the number of spiritual help and in the interesse in young faces at his services.

The American Church, says Sargent, in 'a local, ecumenical church'—Communion is open to all, and there are no denominational requirements for membership—and as such has a unique value to Christiantii, "Every year," he proudly says, "hundreds of persons whose the properties of the p

# THE LAW

# COURTS

# Cracks in the Closed Society Any time a president of the Mississip-

pi Bar Association makes a speech, most Americaus might give odds that he would include a blast at the U.S. Supreme Court. But Earl T. Thomas, partner in a top Jackson law firm, produced something quite different last week in a talk to Mississippi judges on "how to improve the administration of justice."

A key problem is loss of public faith in courts, said Thomas, and one big reason is "backwash from the irrational, intemperate and emotional criticism of the United States Supreme Court. Fair, objective and rational criticism of said court, as of all courts, is not only healthy and to be commended, but also to be continued. When criticism, however, not based on rational or reasonable bases, becomes solely vitriolic and emotional, then all courts are bound to suffer in the consequent loss of respect, prestige and the confidence of citizens. For the layman is unable to differentiate or becomes forgetful of the difference between the courts.

Thomas, a native Mississippian and graduate of the Ole Miss law school, went on to criticize Mississippi's own courts for archaic customs and "adherence, by acquiescence, inertia or otherwise to the 'sporting theory of justice,' which makes justice a game instead of a quest for truth." He even urged the state to emulate federal courts and catch up with other states by approving modern pretrial discovery techniques and summary judgments (where there are no real factual issues) "for the removal of sham actions from the trial calendars," If Thomas surprised his listeners, who included the entire Mississippi Supreme Court, they also surprised him. "Earl, that's just what we need," said one admiring judge.



ICONOCLAST THOMAS Stemming the backwash.



APPELLANT JACKSON

JACKSON APPELLANT HUNTLEY
Swimming right back over the dam.

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE New Headache for State Courts

### New Headache for State Courts Shortly after sticking up a Brooklyn

hotel in 1960, Nathan Jackson fatally shot a pursuing policeman. Shot twice himself, Jackson got to a hospital. There, say detectives, he admitted: "I shot the colored cop. I got the drop on him." At his trial, however, Jackson testified that he had been drugged, refused water, and was in such pain that he could not remember what he said.

Had the confession clearly been coreced, the trial judge would have ruled it inadmissible. But the facts were in dispute. Consistent with New York practice, the judge submitted the issue to the jury along with the question of Jackson's guilt or innecence. If you find to the jury of the properties of the protoid the juros, "exclude it from the case. Do not consider it at all." The verdict: guilty of first-degree murder.

True Yet Tainted. But what had the jury decided about the confession? The verdict did not say. And even if the jurors had concluded that the confession was coerced, did they then disregard it? To Jackson's lawyers, the unanswered questions suggested a solid case of violated due process. Coerced confessions, however true, have been outlawed as evidence by the Supreme Court since the early 1920s. The court holds that only voluntary confessions are trustworthy; it believes, said Justice Felix Frankfurter, that "society carries the burden of proving its charges against the accused not out of his own mouth." Accordingly, the defendant must go free if the evidence used to convict him includes a true yet tainted confession.

said Justice Byron White, speaking for a narrow 5-to-4 majority. "It is impossible to discover whether the jury found the confession voluntary and relied upon it, or involuntary and supposedly ignored it."

Cons' Windfall. The court ruled that Jackson was entitled to a new evidentiary hearing solely to determine the voluntariness of his confession. (He is getting a new trial next month.) Out went New York-style procedure in 15 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and six of the ten federal districts. But to two of the court's dissenters, including Justice Hugo Black, the decision posed a new danger: it would affect hundreds of state and federal convicts whose challenged confessions had been admitted under New York procedure. If the Jackson rule was retroactive, as it seemed to be, prisoners whose confessions proved to have been involuntary were entitled to complete new trials.

The New York Court of Appeals has just confirmed the dissenters' fears. In the case of Charles Huntley, convicted of first-degree robbery in 1960, the state's highest court ruled that New York judges must now fully determine voluntariness and make express findings before the jury itself tackles the issue. There were dissenters to this decision

too. They were hothered that in graining Prisoner Hunley a Jackson henging, the majority ruled that all previously convicted New York prisoners were entitled to the same privilege. So, by that precedent, are cons in other states, Groaned New York's dissenting Judge John Van Voorhis. "To reconstruct of our own accord all payattern of what is constitutional law now but was not when they were conducted and decided, is too much to also for a yet according.

A phenomenon comparable to the effect of 1963's Gittern v. Wainneright, which led to 1963's Gittern v. Wainneright, which led to the retrial and acquittal of Florida Indigent Clarence Earl Gideon and gave all defendant the right to counsel in state criminal trials. In Florida alone, 5,554 previously convicted prisoners have since petitioned for new trials, and 1,081 have already won their freedom.



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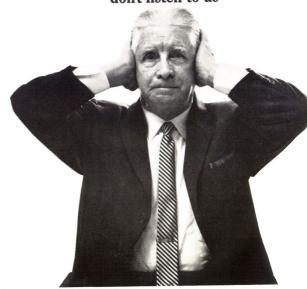
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# U.S. BUSINESS

# MONEY

# Fighting the Flow

Gold still colored the decisions of governments from Paris to the Pedernales. Largely because of the French decision two weeks ago to cash in more of its dollars for U.S. gold, the U.S. gold supply fell last week by \$200 million to a total of \$15.2 billion—a bigger drop than occurred in all of 1964.

Early figures also indicate that the U.S. payments deficit in the fourth quarter jumped to between \$1.2 billion and \$1.5 billion, roughly as high as it was for the first three quarters combined, thus putting into foreign hands even more money that is redeemable for gold. Though the deficit fell from the property of t

President Johnson's request for the smallest foreign aid budget ever—\$3.38 billion—was clearly influenced by the necessity of stemming the U.S. gold outflow and payments deficit. The Gov-

ermment planned several other measures to narrow the payments gap. The Treasury's new Under Secretary, Fred Dening, said that his department might place a tax on U.S. bank loans abroad, which amounted to between 25 billion and \$2.5 billion tast year. The Treasury will also begin to sell an additional \$100 million weekly in short-term securities, offering higher interest rates to attract buyers: by thus edging up interest rates, it hopes to keep at home more of the

money that would ordinarily go abroad, Finally markets around the world were only slightly steadied by the U.S.'s moves. In London, sterling ralled, then fell again. Gold prices continued to fluctuate throughout Europe, though they eased off from their two-year highs after the U.S. Treastry declared that the dollar would not be devalued. French France Minister Giseard "Estaing, the architect of France's mischlevous most control of the proposed as a computer of the proposed and the proposed of the proposed

citizen" that France's conversion of dollars had been routine. He did, however, concede that the action had "political effects," a remark that ranks as the year's understatement to date.

# LABOR

# They'd Rather Strike Than Work "The men in this union fight like hell

and walk out at the drop of a hat. So, several months ago, said Thomas W. ("Teddy") Gleason, boss of the International Longshoremen's Association. He meant it as a boast, but by last week he probably wished he had swallowed it. The longshoremen, ignoring Gleason's pleas that they ratify what he called the best contract in I.L.A. history, voted their reflexes, turned down the contract, then walked off the docks from Maine to Texas. Since other unions refused to cross I.L.A. picket lines, goods in shipment piled up on docks across the U.S., and 235 cargo and passenger ships stood idle. Cost to the economy: about \$67 million a day.

# SOME QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT GOLD

# Why Is Gold So Important?

Parity because it has been the universal symbol of wealth since before the Lydians invented money. More practically, gold is limited in supply and therefore fairly stable; it is valuable even in small amounts, and thus eminently portable. Unlike paper currenies; it is immune to inflation, loss of value and most other disasters. It is a keystone of the international monetary system of the properties of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties of the What Is the International Monetary

### What Is the International Moneto System?

It is a series of treaties and gentiemen's agreements among the world's nations about how they will finance their trade with one another. Since there is no truly global paper money, most trade is paid for in gold or in the two internationally accepted "sexers" currencies whose value is backed by gold; dollars and pounds. The trade of the series of th

### How Has the System Worked? Fairly well, considering the task. It was set up in 1944 at Bretton Woods, N.H., by a conference of finance min-

Oalled "pound" because it was originally a pound of silver: the pound of silver then became known as "pound sterling" to distinguish it from ordinary units of weight. Now the two names are used interchangeably. isters and economists from the allied powers. They aimed to prevent a repetition of the disasters of the 1930s, when there was a chain reaction of devaluation, deflation and depression. The system has not only succeeded in that goal, but has stimulated trade and conomic growth. Lately, it has shown signs of age and landsquarey, when they are the strain two reserve currencies under a strain.

# Why Are the Dollar and the Pound Reserve Currencies?

Reserve Currencies?

Says a U.S. Treasuy—official: "We
Says a U.S. Treasuy—it just happened." The strength of a country's
currency depends upon its political, military and economic might. After the
war, Europe's money was unstable and
inconvertible—but the dollar could buy
anything, anywhere. Britain's pound
anything, anywhere. Britain's pound
portant because of Britain's worldwide
banking and trading connectivation.

# What Does the U.S. Get Out of Being a Reserve Currency Country?

a Reserve Currency Customy?

Tower, pressing—and headate-on-level their money around the world at favor-bale exchange rates, since nearly every-body wants dollars because of their stability and superior buying power. Many foreigners convert their own moneys into more secure dollars, then deposit the dollars in U.S. banks, where the dollars in U.S. banks where the dollars that the dollars in U.S. banks where the dollars that the dollars that the foreigners have the legal right at any time to cash in their dollar holdings for U.S. gold—their dollars holdings for

and the U.S. thus has to maintain a multi-billion-dollar stock of gold, which earns no interest.

# Why Is the U.S. Losing Gold?

Why is the 0.3. Easing 900th Because it puts so many dollars into foreign hands in the form of foreign aid, military aid, tourist spending, investment and loans. Last year all these added up to almost \$10 billion. Result: despite its healthy \$7.2 billion surplus in foreign trade, the U.S. ran a foreign-payments deficit of about \$2.65 billion

### What Has the U.S. Done to Narrow the Deficit?

In the past few years, it has limited to \$100 the amount of goods and souvenirs that tourists can bring back duty-free from abroad, put a tax of up to \$15% on purchases of foreign securities, twice increased its central-bank interest rates, stiffened its taxes on the profits of U.S. businesses abroad in order to discourage such investments, and bought more U.S. military supplies at

## What Is Wrong with the Money System?

The present system has three almost irremedial faults: 1) the threat that Europeans will eash in their dollars for gold can be used as blackmail against the U.S. to achieve political ends: 2) since the dollars that have fained of the control of the U.S. payments deficit might leave them dangerously short of reserves; and 3) there are just not

"Operation Facts," Gleason's 60,000 longshoreme are so contrary that many of them would almost rather strike than work. The I.L.A. has struck seven times in 18 unruly years—not including numerous walkouts for the press. Coming from Cuba or sailing under Communist fags. It holds the record among all unions for having the Taft-Hartley 80. day coolings of injunction invoked against it six times. "Nobody understands this union." Gleason once sail.

When the shippers' contract came up in October, the longshoremen-naturally-voted to reject it and go out on strike: that strike ended after a court order for 80 days of cooling-off, followed by a 22-day no-strike extension. When longshoremen rejected Gleason's plea to accept the contract and walked out, the union hurriedly launched something called "Operation Facts" in an effort to sell them on the contract before calling another ballot. Union officials obviously felt that most dockworkers did not know what they were rejecting. Gleason went on a radio program to answer questions phoned in by members, and the union mailed each

enough reserves available to finance the expanding amount of world trade. How Can the System Be Improved?

There is rising support for creating a new international money. More than a dozen separate plans, differing widely in details, have been suggested by such men as International Monetary Fund Chief Pierre-Paul Schweitzer and U.S. Economist Robert Triffin. Some of them would give the IMF power to create money and credit, somewhat as Lord Keynes suggested a generation ago. Others would create a pool of money from the world's dozen richest nations, to which each would contribute according to its wealth, thus sharing in both the risks and rewards of reserve-currency countries.

Why Not Just Increase the Price of Gold?

That would increase the value of gold reserves, but it would correspondingly devalue the dollar because more dollars would be required to buy a given quantity of gold. Devaluation would demolish world confidence in the dollar, cause grave losses to friendly countries that had not cashed in their dollars for gold, and probably lead to a collapse of international monetary cooperation. The main beneficiaries would be the two greatest gold producers: South Africa and Russia. But money men are desperately searching for ways to increase the stock of gold, which is now worth \$45 billion at the fixed price of \$35 an ounce. Just mining more gold does not work, since outside the two chief producing nations, mining an ounce often costs more than \$35.



The reflexes voted no.

or a four-page namphlet detailing L.T. & T. (1963 sales: \$1.4 billion) for

worker a four-page pamphlet detailing the contract's benefits.

Improving the Image. The benefits are considerable. The shippers offered an 80¢-an-hour package over four years (including a 36¢-an-hour wage hike), which amounted to a 4.5% increase v. the 3.2% guideline recommended by President Johnson. The contract includes a fourth week of vacation for twelve-year employees, three more paid holidays (making twelve in all), pension increases, more health benefits and a guaranteed annual income of \$5,800. This was a sweetener in return for the reduction in work crews from 20 to 17 men, recommended by Government mediators in October, and a "flexibility" clause that would permit employers to move cargo checkers from job to job during the day.

Aside from their fear of job losses. the workers resented the contract because it included a 1¢-an-hour raise in union dues-levied, explained Gleason, to pay off the union debt and hire a public-relations man "to get the union's image improved." Though the Government made no move to intervene in their strike, waiting for another vote, the shippers petitioned Washington for compulsory arbitration. Gleason then called a new contract vote for this week. Meanwhile, the striking dockworkers never broke step in their picket lines, and dared anyone to cross them. No one tried.

# CORPORATIONS Trying Even Harder

What do a global telephone network and a second-place U.S. auto-rental company have in common? Whatever it is, International Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Avis Rent a Car obviously felt that it was something worth cultivating. Last week, in one of the year's more under the property of the control of the property of t

I.T. & T. (1963 sales: \$1.4 billion) for \$40 million worth of I.T. & T. stock.

"Avis has a great potential for expansion abroad," said 1T.&T. Chairman and President Harold S. Geneen, "where LT. &T. has operations and marketing experience." There was some logic in that, but it had obviously at first escaped Avis Chairman Robert C. Townered, who coined the "Wel T. Townered, who coined the "Wel T. Townered, who they do not be a control to the competitor for first-place Hettra. Clin Company could be acquired by a large one without losing some of its spark, But now I'm enthulsaistic. Well try even harder."

With LT, &T. resources smoothing its way, Avis will be able to put a good deal more power behind its harder try. Under Townsend's tutelage, the firm went from a \$3,258,000 deficit in 100 met. It will have a long way to go to overtake Hertz, which has three times as many cars and five times the gross income. But the tie-up with LT, &T. will give Avis a foothed abroad, where Hertz to the goal for 1967: double its present revenues and profit margins.

## MANAGEMENT

The Mustang Twins Move Up

The most amazing success of an amazing auto year has been Ford's Mustang, an economical everyman's sorts ear that has run up 273,000 sales since its introduction nine months ago. Detroil's hottest automaker, as a result, is Ford Division General Manager Lee access of the second property of the sec

Last week Iacocca got his reward. Piling his personal gear into a bright red Mustang, he sped the half-mile from his office to corporate headquarters in Dearborn, where he moved into the vacant office of group vice president. Iacocca, an executive noted for his hard salesmanship, will not only be in charge of all Ford cars and trucks. —accounting for 80% of the company's sales—but of Ford of Canada and Lincoln-Mercury.

Into Iacocca's place as division vice president-general manager will move a man who also has been intimately involved in the conception and success of the Mustang: Assistant General Man-ager Donald Nelson Frey, 41, who engineered the Mustang from its beginning as the division's product planner. An assistant professor in metallurgy at the University of Michigan before he joined Ford in 1951, Frey is Detroit's most uncommon auto executive, a sort of thinking man's automaker. He speaks Russian and French, is an opera and archaeology buff, reads such publications as Red China's English-language Peking Review and the London Times's Literary Supplement along with his engineering journals. Though he has a doctorate in metallurgical engineering, his chief contributions to Ford have

been as an idea man. The promotion of Frey and Iacocca, both engineers, emphasizes the returning role of the engineer in Detroit, where the engineer predominated in earlier days but the stylists have taken most bows of late. As the Society of Automotive Engineers held its annual congress in Detroit last week, it could boast some top men as members: General Motors President John Gordon and G.M. Group Vice President Edward Cole are both engineers; so are four of Cole's five division vice presidents and Chrysler Vice President B. W. Bogan. The huge, complex auto companies are still marshaled by financial experts but, says Don Frey, "there are more engineers in management positions now than in the entire postwar period." And, like Frey and Iacocca, they are getting

# Bonwit's Lady Boss

Manhattan's Fifth Avenue, a major showcase of American fashion, dangles its price tags on either side of the counter. It is one of the few places where a bright woman with ideas, who is content to wear a costume ring instead of a wedding band, can rise to rule the executive suite. Dorothy Shaver, president of Lord & Taylor until her death at 61 in 1959, was the archetype of the breed. At elegant Henri Bendel, Geraldine Stutz became president at 33, has successfully given her store an aura of yé-yé. Last week able, low-keved Mildred Custin, 58, took over as president of twelve Bonwit Teller stores that stretch from Fifth Avenue headquarters south to Palm Beach and west to Oakbrook, Ill.

"Man of the Year." Bonwit's Vice President William E. Humphreys, 48, disappointed that he did not get the job, resigned a day after the announcement. Generally, however, the trade applauded Mildred Custin's promotion: in the idiom of fashion, her career has been simply divine. Born in New Hampshire. she went to Simmons College in Boston, was later hired by Boston's now defunct R. H. White Co. She then joined John Wanamaker. Inc. and rose to become its Philadelphia store's first woman vice president. Picked as Bonwit Teller of Philadelphia's president in 1958, she revived a dying downtown store with arresting windows and lavish interiors, raised sales 26.6%. Admiring Philadelphia merchants named her 1963's "Man of the Year"-one of the crosses successful women must bear. Says she: "There isn't room for a husband and children in the kind of job I have. Retailing is a full-time job.

This dedication did not escape Maxey Jarman, the Nashville corporate builder whose giant Genesco Inc. (annual sales: 5589 million) owns Bonwit's and 63 other apparel companies. Jarman like to have women executives around: he



FIFTH AVENUE'S CUSTIN

Specialty, showmanship. Signature, Joypicked Jerry Stutz for Henri Bendel, also a Genesco subsidiary, and his House of Fragrance perfume and cosmetic company is headed by President Helen Van Siyke. Women who are interested point," says Jarman, "usually have intuitiveness as well as good promotion and advertising sense." Casting around for a new bass to replace resigning William L. Smith Jarman quisted William L. Smith Count for the \$60,000.

Sprucing Up. One of her main jobs will be to spruce up Bonwit's image, which has been somewhat fading of late Bonwit's still ranks with neighboring Bergdorf Goodman and Saks Fifth Avenue, but it was once the fashion leader. In spite of exclusive designs from the U.S. and Europe, the store does not attract as many as it would like of the fashionable women who set style, does not have a reputation as a fun place to shop. Miss Custin intends to spruce up outside and inside, as she did in Philadelphia. "Display," she says, "is the showmanship of retailing." will add boutiques to show off the 20% of avant-garde items that persuade shoppers to pause for the other 80%. will also goad buyers to create a com-

mon image for the dozen Bonwit stores. Since she will thus become something of a fashion arbiter, Miss Custin will be carefully watched for her own preferences. She much prefers understated clothes. For years she was "a black girl," but this year she "is bursting into color in the daytime, saving black for She particularly likes colored night." coats-her favorite is a cherry-red Ben Zuckerman and sometimes a shocking pink with jeweled buttons. Her favorite designers are Gustave Tassell, Maurice Rentner, Ben Zuckerman and Norman Norell. She has never worn any perfume but Joy. Says Miss Custin: "I think perfume should become a woman's signature.



On top, the salesman. Into the slot, the engineer.

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companies, and individual investors are coming to us for enecuveous ribotion of sizabic blocks of securities.

Here, for example, is the record of the number of shares we sold of each public offering of common stock in which we participated during the calendar year 1964. The issues marked with an asterisk represent blocks of stock sold as Exchange Distributions at spreads that we think you would agree were surprisingly low.

		No. of			No. of			No. of
	Shares			Shares	Trans-		Shares We Sold	
Issue	We Sold		Issue	We Sold	actions	Issue		
	64.158*	652	DUKE POWER	19.000*	264	PENNSALT CHEMICALS	7,821	56
ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH	8.756*		DUN & BRADSTREET	2,100	38	PERKIN-ELMER	18,000*	215
AMERACE CORP.		32	ETHYL CORP. "B"	9,500	167	PFIZER (CHAS.)	95,073*	
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST (LANSING)	45.800*		EX-CELL-0	3.500*	36	PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC	8,800*	76
AMERICAN CAN	25.668	265	FACTOR (MAX) & CO. "A"	24.180	239	PIONEER NATURAL GAS	19,000	174
AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK	15.815	168	FEDERAL-MOGUL-BOWER BEARINGS	12.000*	304	PIPER AIRCRAFT	8,600*	114
AMERICAN METAL CLIMAX		54	FERRO CORP.	19,218*	211	PITNEY-BOWES	10,400*	95
ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND	4,653	342	FILON CORP.	8.100	21	PITTSTON CO.	15,905	142
AVON PRODUCTS		362	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INS. & TRUST	37,468	312	PLOUGH, INC.	46,000*	481
BANCO CREDITO Y AHORRO PONCENO		190	FLORIDA GAS	20.071	64	PLOUGH, INC.	30,000*	
BANKERS TRUST (NEW YORK)	16,870	56	FLORIDA TELEPHONE	15.410	110	PUREX CORP., LTD.	15,630	165
BAYSTATE CORP.	6,015	31	GARDNER-DENVER	20,000	214	REVERE COPPER & BRASS	9,400*	
BERMAN LEASING	5,110		GENERAL MOTORS	353,914	6,686	REXALL DRUG & CHEMICAL	78,269*	
BLISS (E. W.) CO.	28,200*	151	GENESCO	24.292	312	SCIENTIFIC DATA SYSTEMS	8,900	247
BOBBIE BROOKS	14,607		GIMBEL BROTHERS	6.021	51	SCIENTIFIC DATA SYSTEMS	10,784	141
BRISTOL-MYERS	16,573*		GRACE (W. R.)	11.002	153	SCOTT PAPER	28,500*	
BROWN SHOE	10,000		HANOVER INSURANCE	12.560	38	SCOTT PAPER	7,200	
BURNDY CORP.	50,000		HEINZ (H.J.)	12.010	172	SEALRIGHT-OSWEGO FALLS	17,733	
CAMPBELL SOUP	7,063	203	HOOKER CHEMICAL	4.204	57	SEARLE (G. D.)	44,040	
CAMPBELL TAGGART ASSOC. BAK.	59,374	376	ILLINOIS POWER	40,000	399	SEXTON (JOHN)	7.303	69
CARBORUNDUM CO.	26,779	287	INT. MINERALS & CHEMICAL	7.600	- 51	SINGER	22,984	382
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT	83,152	1,151	INT. NICKEL CO. OF CANADA, LTD.	31,915	128	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	58.517	814
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR	156,000		INTERSTATE DEPARTMENT STORES	15.000			4,500	53
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR	17,700		LANVIN-CHARLES OF THE RITZ	83.595	735	STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIF.	20,000	213
CENTRAL LOUISIANA ELECTRIC	3,120		LAURENTIDE FINANCIAL	8.121	48	SUPERMARKETS OPERATING	20,451	203
CHEMETRON	59,600		LIBERTY LIFE INS.	51,155	588	SWEETS CO. OF AMERICA	52,540	483
CHESEBROUGH-PONDS	20.000		LILLY (ELI) "B"	17.544		TAFT BROADCASTING	9,500	98
CHESEBROUGH-PONDS	23,700		LILLY (ELI) "B"	14,175	230	TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION	11,264	128
CHESEBROUGH-PONDS	15,200		LOUISIANA LAND & EXPLOR.	16,900		TEXAS UTILITES	46,987	579
	132,208		LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.	7.075	99	TRANE CO.	32,719	
CLOW (JAMES B.) & SONS	111,277		MACKE VENDING "A"	1.500	. 18	TRANSAMERICA	24,900	
COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS	6,010		MALLORY (P.R.)	10.709	• 94	UNION BANK & TRUST (MONTGOM)	ERY) 40	1
COMMERCIAL CREDIT	15,000		MARATHON OIL	9.000	89	UNITED AIR LINES	16,000	159
COMMONWEALTH LIFE INS. (KY.)	10,335		MAYTAG	15,000		UPJOHN CO.	20,267	363
COMMONWEALTH OIL REF. (P.R.)	50,027		MAYTAG	17.135		VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER	100.806	850
COMMONWEALTH OIL REF. (P.R.)	110,500		MAYTAG	48,000	* 475	WALLACE & TIERNAN	5,515	41
COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORP	300,000	24,467	MEDIISA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.	17.101	165	WALTER (JIM) CORP.	22.000	200
CONSOLIDATED FOODS CORP.	5,065		MERCK & CO.	7,000		WARNER-LAMBERT PHARM.	24.000	. 210
CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.	10,110	93	MIDLAND-GUARDIAN	23.955		WASHINGTON NATURAL GAS	28.042	292
CONTAINER CORP. OF AMERICA	243,000		MOORE CORP., LTD.	2.630		WESTERN BANCORPORATION	25.887	
CONTINENTAL CAN	5,015	5 77	MOUNTAIN FUEL SUP.	1.638	25	WESTERN BANCORPORATION	48.045	
CORN PRODUCTS	15,012	2 149	NATIONAL AIRLINES	12.000		WESTERN BANCORPORATION WESTERN ELECTRIC	1.549	
CORONET INDUSTRIES	25.610	222	NATIONAL STEEL	20.050	222		21.200	
COUNTY TRUST CO. (WHITE PLAINS)	2.551	48	NORTH AMERICAN CAR	9.920	91	WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH	6.500	
COX BROADCASTING	35.200	355	NORTHWEST AIRLINES	300	2	WEYERHAEUSER		
	15.000		OGLEBAY NORTON	8.000		WHIRLPOOL CORP.	76,168	
DANA CORP.	23,000		OMARK INDUSTRIES	45.17		WOODWARD & LOTHROP	6,90	
DEERE & CO.	6.21		PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC	35.50		YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE	20,000	
DISTILLERS-SEAGRAMS	9.00		PARKER-HANNIFIN	16.26		ZALE JEWELRY	50,67	
DONNELLEY (R.R.) & SONS			PENNEY (J.C.)	40.00		ZENITH RADIO	6,00	0* 7:
DUKE POWER	8,20	0. 65	LEGISTI (V.O.)	.0,00	-			

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## WORLD BUSINESS

### BRITAIN

Struggle for Steel

Britain's Labor government is determined to nationalize the country's steel industry-or die trying. The formal debate over nationalization has barely begun, but the intensity of the argument outside Parliament foretells a fight that could topple Labor.

Last week, while Laborites shaped the nationalization bill that they hope to bring before the House of Commons next month, Sir Julian Pode, president of the British Iron & Steel Foundation, charged that a takeover "cannot fail to harm" the industry. Nationalization would mean "disaster for the country," warned B. Chetwynd Talbot. chairman of the South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd. And Alan James Peech, chairman of United Steel Companies, Britain's biggest steel company, moved on to the next big question: What compensation should the government pay if steel is nationalized? If Labor bases its offer on recent stock prices of the firms, said Peech, it will be guilty of "unfair expropriation.

Second Time Around. Whatever price Labor finally fixes—provided it can get the nationalization bill passed -will likely owe as much to politics as to a realistic appraisal of Britain's steel industry. Britain has the world's fifth-largest steel industry, after the U.S., Russia, West Germany and Japan. The industry's 260 companies, employing more than 300,000 workers, last year poured a record 26 million tons of steel, 88% of capacity but only 6% of global steel output. In 1951, most

of the companies were nationalized by Labor-and two years later were returned to private hands by the Conservatives. This time Labor is generally expected to seize only the ten or twelve largest firms that account for some

80% of industry capacity

Labor argues that the industry is a camouflaged monopoly that has grown inefficient behind the cover of government-sponsored price control. As Labor sees it, the industry needs the swift reorganization that only the state can provide. While Tories and Liberals concede the truth of many Labor complaints, they contend that nationalization is not only "irrelevant" to remedying them, but would also damage the whole economy by putting the nation's most important industry under a change-resistant bureaucracy.

Belated Burst. There is little argument about one thing: British steel, like most of British industry, is not all it should be. In a belated burst of modernization, many British steel companies have caught up technologically with the rest of Western Europe in the last five years, and Britain's low wages (an average of \$41.80 a week in steel) enable them to price some steel lower than Common Market steel. But steel productivity in Britain is lower than in the Common Market and only half of productivity in the U.S. During a strike last year, analysts found that the 17,-500-man force at the Steel Co. of Wales could be cut 7,000 without reducing output. Last week both the company and labor leaders agreed that the mill must cut its manpower.

Because of the plethora of workers

and the presence of too many old, small mills, British steel suffers from chronically soggy profits. With Britain's high-grade domestic deposits of iron ore exhausted, the industry must import more and more ore. Yet import quotas rule out fueling British mills with U.S. coal, which is cheaper than British coal. The government sometimes assigns expansion by regions (so much to Scotland and so much to Wales) to increase jobs instead of efficiency. British steel managed to export only 18% of its production last year, despite the nation's need for more exports.

Bullied Lords. To achieve its goal of nationalizing steel before Parliament adjourns in August, Labor plans to rush things, despite its precarious majority. The bill must undergo from two to four days of debate and survive two crucial votes in Commons, where a defeat would almost certainly result in a new national election. Presuming the bill gets through Commons, Labor must then bully it through the House of Lords, probably by threatening that august body with dissolution. Win or lose, the outcome seems unlikely to improve steel's-or Britain's-economic troubles.

SHIPPING

Negotiations with Niarchos

In the Greek port of Piraeus, three

U.S. shipping experts this week will begin looking over a private fleet that has five times as much tonnage as the French navy. One by one, 63 blackbottomed tankers and freighters will be diverted from their runs over all the oceans and seas and pulled into drydock for the visitors to inspect. The inspectors have quite an assignment: to help bring off the largest ship purchase in history, a deal of \$200 million or more. Up for sale was almost the entire armada of that hero of the modern Greek shipping legend, Stavros Spyros Niarchos (Time cover, Aug. 6, 1956).

Disenchanted Argonaut. The wouldbe buyers, negotiating back in Manhattan, are big men themselves. They are mostly onetime U.S. Defense Department officials who in 1958 bought out the New York-based Marine Transport Lines, which is bidding for the Niarchos fleet and is anxious to keep it out of foreign hands. Through a complicated maze of companies, they operate 61 ships under American and Liberian flags. Leading the group is H. (for Harris) Lee White, 52, former Air Force Assistant Secretary, now a partner in the Wall Street law firm of Cadwalader. Wickersham & Taft. Other principals are ex-Deputy Defense Secretary Roger Kyes (now a General Motors vice president); the estate of ex-Defense Secretary Charles Wilson; and two Chinese-



STEEL PLANT AT YORKSHIRE The industry is soggily unprofitable.

American businessmen, C. Y. Chen and C. T. Shen, who made a fortune in export-import and shipping.

The sale, which has been long in coming (TIME, Oct. 9), is the result of Niarchos' growing disenchantment with his argonaut's role. The world has become all too stable for him: there has been no Korean or Suez crisis lately to drive up oil prices and tanker rates. Niarchos did make a bundle by hauling oil for the Russians, notably during the Cuban missile crisis. But some U.S. oil giants are mad at him for carrying cutprice Russian oil that undersold their own: they are at least informally boycotting Niarchos' vessels and building more and more of their own tankers. The Communists, instead of repaying Niarchos for past favors, are steadily gaining influence in some Greek seamen's associations, where they are making life rough for the shipowners.

Optimistic Competitors, But Marine Transport figures that it can make monev in the world's biggest floating crap game. Being an American firm, it will escape the anti-Niarchos sentiment, but can collect the low-tax, low-wage benefits that Niarchos already enjoys by keeping most of his ships under the Liberian flag. The company's executives are also impressed that Niarchos' Greek competitors are more optimistic about the future of shipping than he is, now have \$500 million worth of ships on order. Niarchos himself is building one new supertanker in France (not included in this deal), and he intends to devote more attention to his investments in aluminum, oil refining and the Piraeus shipyard.

The bidders are trying to pull down the price by pointing out that part of Niarchos fleet is under long-term charter contracts that pay off in British



NIARCHOS AT PIRAEUS SHIPYARD
The world is too stable.



"TINY" ROWLAND



LAYING LONRHO'S OIL PIPELINE

The empire is strictly economic.

sterling—and that devaluation would thus cost them dearly. But the deal hinges primarily on the inspection of the fleet. If the vessels are shipshape, a deal that would make the Lee White group the world's biggest independent shipping operator should be closed in 60 to 90 days.

#### AFRICA

#### The New Rhodes

Just when many companies are thinking of pulling out of troubled Africa, one is busily building a business empire as big as any since the heyday of Cecil Rhodes's British South Africa Company. The new African giant is Lonrho. Ltd., a 55-year-old London-based firm that until 1961 seemed content to run its ranching and mining interests in Rhodesia. Since then, it has been gobbling up enterprises and creating new ones in seven south-central African nations, and it is hungrily casting about for more. Last week Lonrho began operating a 187-mile, \$11.2 million pipeline that it built through the jungle to funnel crude oil from the Mozambique port of Beira to a new Rhodesian refinery that will supply the growing markets in Rhodesia and Zambia.

Speculation & Sisal, Lonrho now controls assets worth more than \$56 million, employs 30,000 Africans and 2.000 whites in countries that range the political and racial spectrum from apartheid South Africa to black nationalist Zambia. Its \$42 million in annual sales comes from a vast array of enterprises: mining projects and ranching in Rhodesia, land speculation in Swaziland, forestry and the new pipeline in Mozambique, sugar and tea plantations in Malawi, coal mining in South Africa, sisal plantations in Tanzania and breweries, newspapers and prospecting rights in Zambia. Lonrho is also planning an \$11 million fertilizer

plant in Rhodesia, has proposed and is promoting what could be its biggest venture yet: a \$140 million railroad linking Zambia and Tanzania.

The man behind Lonrho's restless expansion is Roland ("Tiny") Rowland, 46, a 180-lb. six-footer who began his career as a porter in a London railway station, emigrated to Southern Rhodesia in 1948 and built a fortune from a Mercedes franchise and mineral speculation. In 1961 he traded his motor and mining assets for 30% of the stock of Lonrho, became a joint managing director with Chairman Alan Ball. Ever since, he has been flying around Africa in a twin-engine Beechcraft, persuading the established and emerging nations to do business with Lonrho, acquiring such diverse enterprises as the daily Zambia Times and Chibuku beer. His success has brought Rowland a Rhodesian maize-and-cattle ranch of his own and a creepercovered English mansion in the exclusive Salisbury suburb of Highlands.

Sensitivity & Smiles. Rowland's continent-sized expansion of Lonrho has created the inevitable comparisons between him and Empire Builder Rhodes, whose goal it was to bring all Africa under British domination. Although he is an admirer of Rhodes, Rowland makes it clear to Africa's sensitive new leaders that he craves only a business empire. "I'm not at all interested in politics," he says, "only in doing business." He has associated himself with Black Africa's economic aspirations, underwritten nationalistic-development schemes. During Malawi's independence celebrations last July, Rowland smiled tolerantly from his dignitary's seat while Prime Minister H. Kamuzu Banda roared that "all businessmen are crooks." Rowland could afford to smile. Malawi is dependent on railway and lake transportation systems that are controlled by Lonrho, Ltd.

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#### MILESTONES

Born. To Dick Clark, 35, Pied Piper (at \$1,000,000 a year) to the country's rock 'n' rollers, since 1956 M.C. of ABC-TV's American Bandstand: and Loretta Clark, 28, onetime Manhattan secretary: their second child, first daughter; in Hollywood.

Born. To Inés Cuervo de Prieto. 35. Venezuelan housewife who in September 1963 gave birth to Latin America's second set of survivine quintuolets: and Errén Lubín Prieto. 39, worker for Creole Petroleum Corp.: twin girls. their eighth and ninth daughters. 21st and 22nd children; in Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Born, To Tony Richardson, 36. British director (stage: Look Back in Anger; screen: Ton Jones), and Vanessa Redgrave, 27. Sir Michael's daughter, herself a promising Shakespearean actress: their second daughter; in London.

Born. To Senator Robert Francis Kennedy, 39, and Ethel Skakel Kennedy, 36: their ninth child, sixth son ther third caesarean): in Manhattan's Roosevelt Hoppilal. Weith: 8 lbs. The new addition fulfills Ethel's oft-expressed wish to have as many children as Bobby's parents had. It brins: the number of Joe's and Rose's grandchildren to 23.

Divorced, Dick Haymes, 47, World War II vintage crooner who made more than \$4,000,000 but declared himself bankrupt in 1900 after dividing it between Uncle Sam, his agents and his by Fran Jaffries, 25, nightlub singer and sometime actress; on grounds of extreme cruelty the was jealous of her rising career, she said); after six years of marriage, one child, in Los Angeles.

Died, Lorraine Hansberry, 34, U.S. Negro playwright, daughter of a wellto-do Chicago real estate operator, who wrote and tore up three plays before finding herself with A Raisin in the Sun, a refreshingly honest, wryly humorous study of big-city tenement life that showed Negroes as all-too-human beings instead of ranting symbols of oppression, winning her the 1959 New York Drama Critics Circle Award and earning some \$300,000 in movie rights: of cancer; in Manhattan. Her second play, The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window, which examined Greenwich Village's demimonde, opened last October just before she was hospitalized, closed the day after her death.

Died. Jeanette MacDonald, 57. Hollywood's reigning soprano in the 1930s and early '40s, who teamed with Nelson Eddy to make eight slight, sweet, surefire musicals (Naughty Marietta, Rose Marie), becoming one of M-G-M's biggest drawing cards, later embarking on a second, modestly successful career as

a touring concert singer, all the while remaining happily married, since 1937, to Actor Gene Raymond; of a heart attack; in Houston.

Died, Virgil Blossom, S. s. school surperintendent of Little Rock, Ark, during the 1957 interaction crisis, who won the city's 1955 Man of the Vear award for his "Blossom Plan" for peaceful integration (a) flush of the control integration (a) flush of the control Governor Orval Faubus when he tried in implement it, was later forced from his job and his state when he became a target for both sides in the struggle: whethe he had been school superintendent since 1959.

Died, Thor Thors, 61, Iceland's ruiddy, affable diplomat of all work, delegate to the U.N., Amhassador to the U.S., Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Canada, Minister Discovered to the Canada, Montare Company, and the Canada, who, whenever fellow diplomats asked how come so many jobs, smilingly replied: "My country cannot afford more amhassadors"; of internal hemorrhain gr wow weeks after the death of or the Canada of the Canada of the Canada of the Canada Prime Minister and leading statesman; in Washington.

Died. Dr. William Bleckwenn. 69, University of Wisconsin neutropsychiatrist who, while experimenting with drugs in 1929, found that a common barbitrate, sodium amvtal, if adminsteping, and the properties of the state of the st

Died, Dolly O'Brien, 70, belle of Palm Beach from the '20s to the '40s, whose ageless blonde beauty, irreoressible wit and \$5,000,000 worth of yeast from her second husband. Ju'ius Fleischmann, so charmed the swains that Clark Gable, among others, proposed to her when she was well past 50 but was turned down as husband No. 4 because she could not countenance moving to Hollywood; after a succontention of the second strates in West Palm Bacech.

Died, Marion Deering McCornick, 78, doysens of Chizago society, heiress to a \$120 million farm-machinery for-time (the Deering harvester, McCornick reaper), whose considerable philanthropies (Korthwestern University, Chizago Art Institute, Illinos Chizago Art Institute, Illinos Chizago Art patient and regal mien won her hands-down election in a 1954 Chizago Daily News poll to choese of "official" queen of the city's society; after a long illiness; in Chizago.



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#### BOOKS

# The Real & Unknown Emperor PRINCE EUGEN OF SAVOY by Nicho-

PRINCE EUGEN OF SAVOY by Nicholas Henderson. 324 pages. Praeger. \$6.95.

The boy was frail and his manners effeminate. France's Louis XIV concluded that he would never make a soldier, forthwith ordered him to study for the priesthood. It was perhaps the most damaging decision the Sun King ever made. For young Elyo Savoy, was defined and outraged. He disguised himself as a woman and fled to Vienna and the court of Leopold I, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, who happened to be a distant cousin. Prince Eugen solemnly swore that he ——with sword in hand.

Over the next 50 years, Eugen made good his oath. He became the Habsburgs' top commander, defeated Louis' armies in the field, and frustrated Louis' territorial ambitions. A century later Napoleon, an arist in the field himself, ranked Eugen as one of the seven most brilliant generals in all history.\*

Poison Plot. Astonishingly enough, Eugen has been little studied, and this thorough biography by Nicholas Henderson, a high-ranking member of Britain's Foreign Office, is the first fullscale account in English of this extraordinary man. His career is only comprehensible in terms of a day when Europe was fragmented into provinces rather than nations, when men were loyal to patrons rather than nations, and when aristocrats felt more kinship to other aristocrats than to their own peasants. Eugen was the product of just such confused loyalties, unimaginable in these tidier times. For all his years serving the Habsburgs, for instance, he never mastered German.

Eugen's father was technically a prince of Savoy (and therefore as much Italian as French), but he earned his keep by serving as an officer in Louis' army. His mother was the niece of Cardinal Mazarin, who was Italian but lived at Versailles as the Sun King's chief minister. She was also Louis' first love and first lady of his court until he exiled her on suspicion of trying to poison him (people changed sides very fast in love as well as war in those days). Eugen staved on in Paris for three years, leaving only after his petition to join the French army was turned down by Louis himself.

By that defection, Eugen changed not only his life and loyalties but also the history of Europe. Just after he arrived in Vienna, the Janissaries of the aggressive Ottoman Empire swept out of the

On The others: Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Caesar, Sweden's Gustavus Adolphus, France's Marshal Turenne and Frederick the Great.

East and laid siege to Vienna. His effort in the 60-430 defemes that was to set the city and end the Ottoman's long westward advance won him a colonelcy and his own regiment. He was a misor general at 2, in \$4 years of service, the Emperor's new recruit was to liberate Central Europe after a central carlot of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the colone of the colone of the colone of the table of the colone of the co

In the process, Eugen was to revolutionize the set-piece siege warfare of



PRINCE EUGEN
In victory, vindication.

the day. Among his trademarks: deploying cavalry the way Rommel was later to use panzers, pressing a campaign year-round instead of just in the sumer season, and an inspiring (if reckless) bravado that was to get him wounded in action 13 times.

Admiring Apprentice. In the plenitude of his successes, Eugen flourished. The Emperor rewarded him with honors, favor and lands. The spindly boy whom Louis had rejected now advised the Holy Roman Emperor on foreign and even fiscal policy. He built palaces. cultivated poets, collected books, and the philosopher Leibnitz became one of his closest friends. The Prussian crown prince who was to become Frederick the Great maintained, after apprenticing as aide to Eugen, that he was "the real Emperor." It was Eugen who devised the containment policy against France that he tried to execute in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14).

In that war's fickle alignment, known as the Grand Alliance, Eugen was under the supreme command of the Duke

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of Marlborough, and has remained in his historical shadow in the chronicles of such great victories as Blenheim, the Danube fortress where the allies routed the French and Bavarian forces. In Henderson's accounting, Eugen emerges as a full partner in what one of the duke's descendants called a "glorious brotherhood in arms which neither victory nor misfortune could disturb, before which jealousy and misunderstanding were powerless, and of which the history of war furnishes no equal ex-" The descendant (Sir Winston Churchill) may have been prejudiced. He was writing in 1947, just after a long war of refereeing between less selfeffacing generals.

Neither Eugen nor Marlborough won the war, because of what Churchill calls the "black treachery" of the British government, which made a secret pact with France and left Eugen to suffer a series of reverses in Holland that ended the war and darkened his remaining

days.

But neither in his victories nor his defeats did he truckle to either Emperor or courtier. He ferociously defended his troops, insisted even in the midst of triumph that they were underfed and underpaid. "If the people who run this country are not traitors," he once wrote a colleague, "then assuredly they are the biggest asses I have ever seen in my "The courtiers in Vienna hated him because of his celibate abstention from their promiscuous pleasures. He was referred to as "the Mars without Venus"and worse. "He does not get on well with women," reported the Duchess of Orleans. "A couple of pretty page boys would seem to be more his line

Geniuses & Imbeciles. Biographer Henderson can find no corroboration for such allegations, notes that Prince Eugen did have several at least platonic heterosexual relationships. His "emotional feelings," the book concludes. were merely "sublimated, his attentions fastened upon the ideas of war and beauty personified in his soldiers and his palaces." The latter included three baroque monuments that still adorn Vienna-the Stadtpalais, and the Upper and Lower Belvedere. In decorating them, Eugen became the Maecenas of his day, commissioning artists such as Italy's Giuseppe Crespi and stacking paintings seven high in the "Cabinet" of the Up-

per Belvedere.

But the Habsburgs still thought of him as the best defender of their particular brand of earth. At 71. senile representation of the particular brand of their was disparched to the War of Polish Succession. Outnumbered 5 to 1 by the Orecs of France, he failed miserably. Years later, Frederick the Great, returned the face of both Eugen and Marthorough. "What a humbling reflection for our vanity," he wrote. "The greatest geniuses end up as imbeciles. The properties of the properties of the proteed of the properties of the proteed of the properties of the proteed of the properties of the proteed of the proteed of the proteed of the properties of the proteed of the protee



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#### Wolves & Women

TOKEN OF A COVENANT by Hans Graf von Lehndorff. 328 pages. Regnery.

Early in 1945, the conquering Russian army surged into East Prussia and besieged the fortress city of Königsberg. Some of the panicky citizens committed suicide. Others began learning welcoming phrases in Russian. Count von Lehndorff, a civilian surgeon, awaited the end with Christian resignation and continued operating on wounded soldiers and civilians until a shell dismantled his surgery. A woman told him, "Our Führer will never permit the Russians to get us; he'd rather gas us first."

When the Russians finally broke



VON LEHNDORFF Amid horror, humanity.

through the city's defenses, Von Lehndorff needed all his piety and faith during six days of rape, arson and looting. He was stunned by "these maddened youngsters, fifteen-, sixteen-years-old, flinging themselves like wolves on the women without really knowing what it's all about. All this has nothing to do with Russia, nothing to do with any particular nation or race-it is mankind without God, the caricature of man." Very soon "none of the women had any strength left to resist. In a few hours a change came over them; their spirit died, you heard hysterical laughter which made the Russians even more excited. Is it really possible to write about these things? . . . Isn't every word of this an accusation of myself? Hadn't I many opportunities of flinging myself between them and finding a decent death?

Count von Lehndorff is currently the house surgeon at a West German hospital in Bad Godesberg, and this new book is based on his diary of the two years he spent under Communism. First published in 1961, it has sold over 200,000

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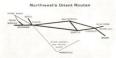
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copies in West Germany—a success aftributed to the author's obvious integrity and credibility. A devout Protestant, Von Lehnodrf loved his God, his family and his native land. He hated Hilter, Communism and self-eeking men, His mother and brother were imprisoned by the Nazis and later murdered by the Russians, and he himself was involved in the plot against Hilter.

This book is filled with vivid and Kafkaesque vignettes. In one convoy of prisoners was a Lithuanian who had deserted from the Red army. At a screening point, "the Lithuanian was to stay where he was-to be shot, he thought. When we were led away, he started playing furiously on a piano which had been left standing by the road." Each morning, at a prison camp where Von Lehndorff worked, the dead -stripped naked by the living-were stacked outside the barracks. One man was brought into the camp hospital "so covered with lice that you could compare him only with an ant hill." But Von Lehndorff's diary is far from just a catalogue of horrors. He encountered kindness as well as cruelty, and was often treated more humanely by the Russians than by treacherous fellow Germans who tried to ingratiate themselves with their new masters by turning informer.

#### Anglo-Saxon Platitudes

LATE CALL by Angus Wilson. 316 pages. Viking. \$4.95.

In case of dire need, when characters fail to move and ideas remain hope-lessly mired, many an author falls back on a reliable device. He hauls his characters (and the reader) into church, and there, cloaked in clerical robes, delivers a sermon that sets everyhody straight on what the novel is about. By extraordinary coincidence, literary sermon are always marcelessly germane: may be a serious the control of the control of

In the case of Angus Wilson's latest novel, the need is dire indeed. Its characters and their predicaments are sharply observed, but there seems no very good reason for observing them. Wilson's heroine is a lower-middle-class Englishwoman named Sylvia Calvert who at 65 retires as a manageress of a seaside hotel and goes with her reprobate husband to live with their widowed son. The son is a braying ass who busies himself with the affairs of his community. one of Britain's scientifically planned New Towns. He has a snobbish daughter and two sons, one a homosexual and the other a ban-the-bomber. A great deal of space is devoted to demonstrating that these people are what they are.

Sylvia tries to help during family collisions but is rebuffed. She feels sorry and confused and so does the reader. Then, with nearly 200 pages turned, comes the sermon. It is a fine sermon, delivered by a wise old Scots preacher,



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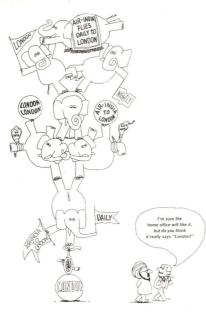
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on the folly of hoping to win God's grace by heaping up worldly goods or worldly good works. "Aye, Annie," the preacher mimies, "Twe been aye doing so muckle guid, Twe noe had time to set me down and mind who I am."

The modern reader is attuned instantly; a search for identity is in progress. But it is a disappointing search. Sylvia's identity is not very interesting, even to herself. Another hundred pages of collisions and rebuffs is got through before Sylvia (her identity evidently found) shrugs and decides to move out. The reader feels like giving a cheer.

The author of the memorable satire, Anglo-Saxon Attitudes, has bound up the parts of a novel in an orderly flow of narrative. But this is not the same as writing a novel.

#### Also Current

THE STERILE CUCKOO by John Nichols. 210 pages. McKay. \$4.50.

His fraternity brothers taught unawakened Undergraduate Jerry Payne "how to tip 'em up more and blow lunch less," But it is Coed Pookie Adams who is the making of him and of the whole first novel of John Nichols (Hamilton College, '62). Pookie is part tomboy. part playgirl, a sort of Alice in Wonderwith carnal vocabulary-and knowledge. And even when she is using both. Pookie is whimsical about it. Her most whimsical proposition is that she and Jerry make out in the phone booth while calling her minister back home in Indiana for his opinion on premarital relations. Jerry is not ready for such advanced technique, and their puppy-love affair soon becomes more depressive than manic, finally and affectingly (like the novel) whimpers out.

ILYITCH SLEPT HERE by Henry Carlisle. 224 pages. Lippincott. \$4.95.

The Ilvitch in this cold war burlesque was Vladimir Ilyitch Ulyanov, latterly known as Lenin, and where he slept (during the summer of 1916) was a palatial Swiss chalet outside Bern. Or at least that is the sales story of the villa's canny proprietress, who has long tried to sell it to the Soviet embassy. But the Kremlin professes disinterestuntil suddenly the historic site is bought by one Parker Atherton III and his wife Bliss, "a severely elegant, strong-minded girl with auburn hair and a trust fund." Atherton is a vice consul at the U.S. embassy, and his purchase can only be an imperialist plot. The Russians, mostly as sobersided as Military Attaché Vassily Popov, who keeps his watch on Moscow time, charge one another with high treason. The Americans, generally as collegiate as Atherton (his qualifications: Princeton courses in "Great Ideas of the West" and "Great Ideas of the East"), try to turn it into low comedy. To no noticeable avail. The humor, clearly intended to be revisionist Ninotchka, is virtually pre-Czar.



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